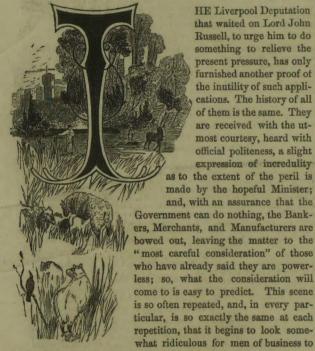


No. 286.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

THE LIVERPOOL DEPUTATION.



waste their time by going through a process that ends in nothing. We cannot recall any one instance in which the reply of the Government was not this—that it could do nothing. Hearing it so often repeated really induces men to ask the question—

what are the functions and duties of a Government? Is it a real power or a nullity? In all cases of difficulty to hear continually the same abdication of influence, is really discouraging. If the same principle were acted on in all the affairs of life the world would soon be unpeopled. Is a disease left to ravage unchecked? No: physicians do not sit down and say they can do nothing. We do not allow fires to burn themselves out, but provide an organized brigade of firemen and sufficient engines to quench them forth-

Men cannot altogether prevent calamities occurring; but a listless abandonment of all action and energy when evils do occur exposes them to contempt. Yet, or late years, passiveness and inaction have been actually elevated into a principle of Government-just as if the steersman ought to give up the helm the moment the tempest becomes formidable. Timidity and a reluctance to step out of the old course of routine is the vice of modern statesmen—the more dangerous because in accordance with an abstract principle that is a safe one in a natural and healthy order of things, but cannot be adhered to in an emergency. It will be an unfortunate thing for the Whigs, if they continually let pass every opportunity of acting with effect. The name of Sir Robert Peel is rapidly becoming the only one connected with a positive policy; men may differ as to its wisdom, but all must admit that he actshe does something. The Whigs, with opinions and principles quite level with the age, in some things in advance of it, by a seeming fatality, always suffer their opponents to get before them in carrying them into practice. In the present instance, they will not suspend the operations of those Railway Companies that are declaring legal war against the shareholders, extorting money from them by a process equivalent to the pincers and thumb-screws of ancient times, and impeding all other business: if there be any money in any one's pocket, the chances are that some Railway has

the Legislature have been warned that they were sanctioning more railway bills than the country could find money for; yet they were passed; and, now the mischief is visible, the Power that created the gold-absorbing monsters, will not suspend their ravages, as it might almost by a word.

The Liverpool Deputation, knowing that the present pressure is in a great degree caused by a want of confidence, ask the Govern. ment to influence public opinion, by some declaration that it will be prepared to act, if the pressure becomes greater; no, the Government will make no promise. It is suggested by Mr. W. Brown, one of the greatest merchants in the world, that an issue of Exchequer Bills, on the security of Consols and produce, would be a palliative; the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not think it would do. In 1825, an issue of notes, to the amount of five millions, it is stated, restored confidence; could not the Government authorise the Bank to make an issue of notes "on Government securities and East India Stock and Bonds, for a period of six months, at the rate of six per cent.?" No, says Lord John Russell; that was legal in 1825, but now the law is altered; it cannot be done. The inference is that, if we were in 1825, he might try it; but, as it happens to be 1847, it is impossible; a restrictive law has been passed in the

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money in any one's pocket, the chances are that some Railway has
the first lien on it. For the last two years the Government and



ARRIVAL OF QUEEN CHRISTINA AT THE BOXAL PALACE, MADRID. - (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would be for the Treasury to give the authority to the Bank to make an issue, and trust to an indemnity for over-riding the Act of Parliament. Pitt, in the present position of affairs, would do it without a moment's hesitation; at no period of his career—which was almost a continual crisis of twenty years—did he sit down, and "let things take their course"—the refuge of weakness or fear. It is a dreadful error for a community to suppose that a Government can do everything for it; but it is no less fatal in a Government to think it can do nothing. If that be all statesmen are fit for, we might as well be governed by idiots and imbeciles.

Chancellors of the Exchequer are generally men of very sanguine disposition: they always hope the best; they can seldom be brought to avow any great degree of apprehension, even in the most gloomy state of affairs; financially speaking, they are "jolly" under circumstances the most discouraging. The flourishing picture which the present Earl of Ripon once drew of public affairs at one particular period of his official life, fixed on him the not yet forgotten name of "Prosperity Robinson." Everything that can or does happen, may be interpreted by a Minister of this cheerful temperament into a sign of well-being. Are we making large imports of corn? It is fortunate for us that other nations have a surplus to send us. Is gold leaving the country? How lucky it is we have got it to spare. If there is a decrease in some branch of the revenue, there cannot fail to be a large increase in it in the next quarter. If there is an increase, we are congratulated on the improved condition of the people, indicated by the "increased consumption of taxed articles." Can a people be other than happy that absorbs such vast quantities of beer and spirits, and uses so much sugar to its coffee? Such is the general tone of the speeches of Chancellors of the Exchequer. They confront a deficiency with such a stock of hope, and open a loan with such a charming confidence in "the resources of the country,"

to all.

Sir Charles Wood inherits this official capacity of carrying "smiles and sunshine in his face." He cannot bring himself to believe things are so bad; thinks the accounts overcharged; he is quite sure that credit is still possible to the "best houses;" and altogether he exhibits such a cheerful spirit, contrasting so greatly with the tone of feeling out of doors, that the Deputation begin to suspect it is fostered to some extent by imperfect acquaintance with the real state of the case—at least the Liverpool gentlemen say as much. They think Sir Charles Wood, "up to the present time," has "not been sufficiently impressed" with the very serious condition of matters. We can imagine that the statements of the Deputation must have damped the Ministerial cheerfulness considerably. Of course it is not intended to charge Sir Charles Wood with ignorance of the position of the country, or with incapacity; but there really may be much with which a Minister, from his position, is imperfectly acquainted. We have often observed how incomplete is the information with which the head of a department is supplied by his subordinates; we have seen a Secretary of State decomplete is the information with which the head of a department is supplied by his subordinates; we have seen a Secretary of State defend an official from charges of misconduct, and deny the possibility of them, though they were afterwards clearly proved. It is only when the Minister comes in contact with unofficial men, the suffering public, as they were represented by the Liverpool Deputation, that he becomesfully informed; and then the truth may be so much worse than he believed, that a little incredulity is quite natural. But it is strange that some such reflection as this does not cross the mind of a Minister so situated; "these men evidently know the extent of the evil better than I do. Is it not just possible their suggestions of the remedy might be worth trying?" No; the Minister lacks the courage to adopt what matured experience advises; "nothing can be done;" the "national agony" must be left to its natural termination; the fire must burn itself out; we cannot bring ourselves to believe that this is statesmanlike.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

During the whole of last week the affairs of Switzerland have been the main battle-field of our press. All the Opposition papers commented with much acrimony upon the recent sale of arms and war ammunition to the Canton of Friburg. In answer to their accusation, the Debats maintained that the State had always been empowered by the law to sell such arms as had been thrown out of use, to whoever was disposed to buy them; that it had lately made over to the Pope 10,000 muskets, and about as many to the cities of Bologna and Ancona; and that it had no reason whatever to insuit the Canton of Friburg, by denying them the 6000 muskets, two howitzers, and two cannon, they had applied to purchase. The Debats argued, besides, that the French Government was perfectly free to show its partiality to the Sonderbund; and, from its own avowal, it is not to be doubted that our Cabinet is formally decided, if not upon a military intervention against the Radical cantons, at any rate, upon favouring, by every indirect and diplomatical means, the resistance of the Catholic league.

It is certain now that Queen Christina set out for Spain on the 7th instant. Her departure from Parls had been surrounded by much mystery. Whilst she was leaving on Thursday, it was given out that she would hold a reception in the Rue de Courcelles on Saturday; and the guard, which is only mounted at the gate of her hotel when she is in tewn, was even left there up to the 10th. Some days ago a rather enigmatic paragraph appeared in the Presse, to the effect that the nomination of M. de Bacourt to the post of French Ambassador to the Court of Spain, had been made under the same Anglo-Russian influence that, in 1842, decided the selection of Mr. Bulwer. Princess de Lieven is, of course, the person linited at; and the imagination of some ultra-Radical circles goes even to the length of pretending that both Mr. Bulwer and M. de Bacourt are instructed to knit up a new "cordial understanding," the conultions of Montpe tinat time. M. Staples, the new Consul of the United States at Harro, where the is to succeed the late M. Bearly, survived on Starting at his time distingtion, and when American packet the Mee York. Captain Bandin, of the narry, has been proposed the state of the party of the control of the

our African possessions, the agents of several foreign Powers at Algiers are going to take the title of Consuls General Chargés d'Affaires to the Government of Algeria. The similarity of this denomination with that of the Consuls in Egypt and Tunis, is interpreted by the Semaine into an intention of promoting the new Governor-General to something like a Viceroyalty. Within the last few days, the rumour was prevalent again that M. Duchatel had made up his mind to retire, but that nothing was spared to coax him out of his resolution, as his resignation could not but cause much embarrassment to the cabinet. It is added that his motives for retiring have no connexion with politics, or, at least, that he pretexted only his want of enjoying some repose. The Union Monarchique professes to know, from good anthority, that an offer of the peerage had been several times made to the Duke of Isly, who somewhat rudely declined the honour, reserving his independence for the next session. M. Thiers is said to be greatly in favour of the opinion of Marshal Bugeaud, who highly disapproves of the nomination of the Duke of Aunale to the Government of Aligeria. Notwithstanding a formal provision in the law for the fortifications of Paris, which declares that they shall not be armed without a special decision of the Chambers, the Patric affirms that guus and guu-carriages in great number are brought from the arsenals at Metz, and transferred to the vaults of the detached forts.

Lieutenant-General Berthezéner, Peer of France, and formerly Governor-General of Algeria, died on the 9th, aged 73. The latest letters from St. Amans bring us notice that Marshal Soult, who had been attacked with a dangerous indisposition, is now so far recovered as to have resumed his ordinary walks. M. de Zumboldtand and Lord Brougham arrived on the 14th in Paris.

A General Meeting of the Sharcholders of the Lyons to Avignon Rallway, was held on the 11th in the former town, and, after very sharp discussions, the resolution come to was to wind up the affai

and his son-in-law, was again declared guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs, besides all the costs of the proceedings.

M. Beauvallon has appealed to the Court of Cessation against the sentence of the Assizes, condemning him to eight years' reclusion. The appeal of M. d'Ecquevilley to the same Court has just been rejected.

Sixteen individuals, calling themselves Communists, were sentenced on Saturday to several terms of imprisonment (from four years to six months), for forming an illegal association, and possessing munitions of war. Among the charges brought home to them was that of having concocted a number of fulminating bombs, calculated to set on fire everything within their reach. With these infernal machines, it seems, the prisoners hoped to cause such destruction and terror as should enable them to overthrow the Government.

A most interesting exhibition is now open at the Pantheon. In 1835, M. Thiers, then at the head of the Department of the Interior, commissioned Mrs. Paul and Raymond Balze to copy, for the French Government, the whole series of Raphael's "Loggie," and eight of the large compositions in the "Stanze," namely—the "Fire at the Borgo," the "Imprisonment of St. Peter," the "Miracle at Bossena," the "Parnassus," the "Dispute of the Sacrament," the "Hellodorus," the "Attila," and the "School of Athens." After ten years' perseverance, the brothers Balze have breight to a close their long labour, for which they have received a sum of 200,000 francs. Their copies, which are provisionally exhibited in the Pantheon, are perhaps somewhat flat and hard, but they are remarkable in point of drawing, and as true to the general character of Raphael's style as might have been reasonably expected. Previously to ordering these reproductions, our Government had given the artist, Sigalon, acommission to copy the "Last Judgment," and the "Prophets and Syblis of the Sextine Chapel." The "Judgment" is now at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; and the "Twelve Prophets, or

SPAIN.

The Journal des Débats, which has an intimate knowledge of what is going on in Spain, mentions three important facts, which appear to be confirmed, viz., the reconciliation of the King and Queen, the departure of General Serrano, and a most affectionate interview between Queen Christina and her daughter. Queen Isabella had consented on the 12th to the return of the King Don Francisco d'Assis to the Palace. The Duke of Valencia, who was instrumental in effecting the reconciliation, having obtained the authorization of her Majesty, had immediately convoked the Council of Ministers, to communicate to them that act of her Royal will. The Duke repaired in the morning of the 13th to the Pardo, to announce himself to the King that fortunate event.

Queen Maria Christina arrived at Madrid at five o'clock A.M., on the 14th, accompanied by the Duke de Rianzares and a single servant. Her Majesty performed the journey from Paris in four days and a haff. At one o'clock the Queen Mother repaired to the Palace, with the Duke de Rianzares and General Narvaez, and at three o'clock her conference with her daughter was not yet over. The King was not present at it.

Strange to say, the Royal reconciliation has been made the subject of public parade and pomp. The Heraldo is filled with a detailed account of the ceremonies on the occasion. The King entered Madrid in a Royal carriage, drawn by six horses, and preceded by picqueurs. The carriage, besides the King, contained Monseigneur Brunelli, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Duke of Valencia. On each side of the carriage rode on horseback the General Roncall, Captain-General of Madrid; M. Loigorri, the Political Chief; and General Linares de Burton, the Governor. Another carriage with the officers of the King's household followed; and the procession closed with a strong escort of cavalry. The people who assembled to see the procession shouted and laughed. On the arrival of the party at the Palace the King was received at the foot of the Ring by Queen Isabella:—"The Queen, surroun

The act of abdication of the Duke of Lucca, dated Modena, the 5th instant, and ratified by the Hereditary Prince, was published at Florence on the 11th, with a motu proprio of the Grand Duke, announcing the incorporation of that duchy with Tuscany.

A letter from Naples, of the 11th, asserts that John Andrew Romeo has neither been killed nor captured; but was still, at the date of the last accounts, at the head of the insurgents in Calabria.

Letters from Rome of the 9th confirm the reports of the German journals, that the Pope, not satisfied with the evacuation of the city of Ferrara offered by Austria, and the restoration of the status quo, demands the evacuation and surrender of the citadel of Ferrara and the fortress of Commachio, both of which Austria has occupied since 1815. In consideration of compliance with this demand, the Pope offers to cede to Austria all that part of the Duchy of Ferrara which lies on the left bank of the Po, and which would naturally belong to Lombardy.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

No actual collision has yet taken place in Switzerland, but matters continue to wear a most threatening aspect. The Grand Council of the canton of St. Gall has voted in favour of coercive measures for the dissolution of the Sonderbund and the expulsion of the Jesuits. This gives the Government and the Liberal party a majority in the Diet, which was to meet on the 18th; and there is now no doubt that the Diet will at once prepare to enforce its resolutions, so that we may soon expect to hear of a decided and hostile movement between the parties. On the other hand, the Austrians are preparing to interfere, if they should find a favourable opportunity. The Austrian troops have already made a formidable movement on the Tyrol frontier; and the whole of the Swiss frontier is now lined with troops, from Lago Maggiore to the Lake of Constance.

A letter from Berne dated the 16th of October, shows that preparations for resistance are also making on the part of the Sonderbund.

There seems good reason for supposing that the three Northern Powers, acting in accord with France, will interfere in the affairs of Switzerland. The intervention will be intrusted to Austria and France, and the other two Powers will aid and assist them. This extreme decision is not to be adopted until an appeal shall have been made to them by the Sonderbund. The Powers regard such an appeal not only as a justification for an intervention by virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, but likewise as a duty.

On the 9th, 500 men entered Constance to provide for the safety of the inhabitants, as the country people from Toggenburg had threatened to burn down the town. On the morning of the 11th, the sharpshooters from the Thurgau marched towards the frontier of St. Gall, to stand by the Government in case of an attack upon it by the people.

According to the Allgemeine Zeitung, the representatives of the Foreign Powers to the Swiss Diet will take up their quarters at Constance, in case of a civil war in Switzerland.

A letter from Schwytz of the 1

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Session of the States General was opened by the King of the Netherlands, at the Hague, on Monday last. The speech gave a satisfactory account of the state of the country. A great part of it was merely of local interest. The King, among other facts, informs the Chamber that, during the past vacation, no extraordinary circumstances have arisen to introduce any change into the general situation of the country. The Netherlands continue to maintain good relations with other Powers. Order has not been disturbed in our transmarine possessions. The measures found necessary for the introduction of a new system of legislation into the East Indies, in harmony, as much as possible, with that of the mother country, have been already partly put into execution.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

We have received, by Trieste, intelligence from Constantinople to the 30th ult. The dispute between Turkey and Greece is likely to be arranged; propositions to that effect having been made by M. Glaröki, the successor, ad interim, of M. Coletti. Meanwhile, the measures against the coasting trade have been carried into execution, and the Porte has ceased all communication; official or non-official, with the Consul-General of Greece. The insurrection in Albania is not losing ground: the chief of the insurgents, Djouleka, it is said, lately applied to the Greek Government for reinforcements. This circumstance has induced the Divan to address a note to the representatives of the Five Powers, informing them of the demand, and stating that, though it believes the Greek Government to be far from inclined to listen to such a proposal, yet it thinks it right to state what has reached it, with a view to preventing the Greek Cabinet from ever thinking of such a project.

of such a project.

The cholera contained to rage at Trebizond. The Turkish Sanatory Board thought necessary to submit all vessels coming from that town to a quarantine, which takes place at the Dardanelles.

Our accounts from Athens are to the 3rd inst. The King and Queen had returned to Athens from their excursion to Thebes. The Opposition journals attack the Ministry with great violence. The Esperance was seized on the 3rd.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the Falcon, we have journals from Graham's Town to the 8th, and Cape Town to the 18th of August. Speaking of the state of matters on the frontier, the Graham's Town Journal, of the 7th August, says, "The past week has been barren, either of foray on the part of the Kaffirs, or of hostile movement on that of our troops. Both seem to be preparing for a coming struggle, in which it is probable that the policy of the Kaffirs may be more accurately figured by the willow than the oak. They will probably bend to the storm, and by that means evade the mischlef which might be the result of open, unfiniching resistance. While, however, the warlike professions of the contending parties have lain in a state of comparative repose, there has been "a war of elements," a severe storm having swept over the British camp on the Buffalo, with such terrific power as to excite among all within the range of its course the most serious apprehension.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Chyde arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West India mails. The dates are, St. Jago de Guba, 19th September; Jamaica, 25th; Hayti, 25th; Puerto Rico, 27th; Demerara, 19th; Tobago, 20th; Trinidad, 20th; Barbadoes, 24th; Grenada, 26th; St. Vincent and St. Lucia, 26th; Martinique, 27th; Montserrat and St. Kitt's, 28th; St. Thomas's, 1st of October; Fayal, 18th. By this arrival we learn that the islands generally were healthy, and the weather favourable.

A shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Trinidad and St. Lucia. The state of the money market in England had caused the West India banks to restrict their operations.

Port au Prince continued in a frightful state of disorganization, the blacks having possession of the palace and the fort.

The Clyde brings a mail from Monte Video, taken from a schooner at Fayal.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Overland Calcutta Mail arrived on Thursday, with letters and papers from India and China. The dates are—Calcutta, Sept. 8; Bombay, Sept. 11; Madras, Sept. 11; and Hong Kong, Aug. 24.

This mail left Bombay on the 11th ult., instead of the 15th, as formerly, and some dissatisfaction had been felt at this anticipation of four days. The news by this arrangement is rather important. The last intelligence from India was to the effect that a conspiracy was in progress in Lahore. The British authorities, being aware of its existence, resolved to crush it in the bud, and at nine o'clock in the evening of the 20th of August, Ranee Chunda, the Queen Mother of Dhuleep Singh, the young Mahararajah of Lahore, was taken from the l'alace and conveyed under an escort to Shaikhoopra, a fort about twenty miles distant, in which former intriguing Princesses were confined. The intrigues, in a political sense, as well as otherwise, of Ranee Chunda have been notorious. One of the last was her causing her son, the Maharajah, to insult publicly Tej Singh, the Prima Minister, by refusing to give him the Royal mark on the forehead (called the titue), at the time of his installation as Rajah. This intriguess was at the head of all the disaffected in Lahore, and her removal from power will have the effect of neutralizing many of their schemes—at least for a time. The Prime Minister, Tej Sidgh, is a decided friend of the British, and therefore the object of much hatted to the ex-Queen and her partisans. The British officers are on the alert. The troops at Lahore being highly paid, are to be changed annually, in order to give equal benefit to the various regiments in the north-west of India.

The most dangerous period of the year at Lahore is the Dussera, which takes place in October; but the utmost vigilance is observed by Sir John Littler and all the troops under his command.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Destruction of Chartley Hall, the Seat of Earl Ferrers.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out at the above seat, which (with the exception of the servants' apartments) has been reduced to a heap of ruins, together with the furniture, library, and armoury. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Leadbetter, the butler, who was awoke by hearing a sort of crackling noise, as if some persons were attempting to break into the mansion. He dressed himself as hastly as possible, and upon going from his bedroom, he discovered that the house was on fire, and that the fiames were issuing from the drawing-room windows. Expresses were immediately sent off for the fire-engines from Uttoxeter and Stafford, and about three o'clock the Stafford engine, with Inspector Wollaston and assistants, arrived; but the fire had gained such an ascendancy, that all that could be done was to save the servants' apartments, and it appeared that no engine was kept at Uttoxeter. So great was the heat of the fire that, upon looking over the ruins, the swords from the armoury were found blended together, and the books were one black mass. It is reported that the property is insured, but to what extent could not be ascertained. The mansion had lately been under repair, and the noble Earl was expected there in about a fortnight, from Staunton Harold.

Succus of Acenerman, Near Liverpool.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev.

inad lately been under repair, and the noble Earl was expected there in about a fortnight, from Stannton Harold.

Suicide of a Clebryman, near Liverpool.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. W. Gray, rector of Haslingden, near Liverpool, who is also a magistrate, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The reverend gentleman read prayers in the morning, and afterwards christened or baptised several children, and at halfpast two o'clock in the afternoon he was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut in a shocking manner. A razor was found in his hand. No reason can be assigned for the rash act. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

More Foreed Rallway Scrip.—The Committee of the Stockbrokers' Exchange, Manchester, have this week been engaged in investigating a curious case of forged scrip. It appears that, a month or two ago, some spurious scrip shares in the Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole Railway, one of the lines of 1847, were circulated at Manchester, and that, although every inquiry had been instituted, still no clue to the party forging them could be obtained. Some light, however, has been thrown on the transaction by the recovery of a receipt for the spurious scrip; but unfortunately, though supposed to be in London, the whereabouts of the party cannot be ascertained. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The party forging them is supposed to have adopted a very dexterous law of procedure. He would bargain for the genuine scrip for immediate delivery, and on completing a base imitation of the true, would return to the seller with the fabricated scrip, and throw it again in his hands, saying he had changed his mind, and mu

hands, saying he had changed his mind, and must be compelled to render them back again. In this way, by means of getting some of the serip paper, either from the Company's office or the printer's, he is supposed to have succeeded in the Company's office or who nitroe as Manchester large, it is understood, decided that the broken's who nitroes as Manchester large, it is understood, decided that the broken's who nitroes as Manchester large, it is understood, decided that the broken's honology of the sort.

Partyatross of Bonner Markes—On Monday evening a long inquiry took place before Mr. Cartor, at the Feathers Tavern, Walworth, as to the death of Ann Gallagheit, agad knity-the. The unfortunate deceased, it was too evident the series of 10, Burton-street, stated that the deceased lived in her house, where she had a single room. She was a straw bonnet maker. Coroner: And what could she sam at that "-Wilness' Stephenee a day in full work, but she could not work lately.—Coroner: Was that all she had to live on?—Winness: I believe she had a single room. She was a straw bonnet maker. Coroner: And what could she said it would assauge her pain. On Wednesday she was found dead in hed. Coroner: Dy out think she took the landanum, and took a portion of it. She —Wilness said it would seasange her pain. On Wednesday she was found and, and as she herself said her stomach was destroyed from want of food, that the landanum had consult to the surp said they had no doubt the landanum had accelerated her "Wilness said she thought she had been in such a state of want, and as she herself said her stomach was destroyed from want of food, that the landanum had colerated death irone extreme weakness arising from want of food, that the landanum had colerated the surp said they had no doubt the landanum had accelerated her was a state of the surp said they are supplied to the control of the surp said they are sur

ne had committed the robberty, that he gave her his second blow to quiet the prosecutix, and that he wanted to be tucked up. The magistrates committed him for trial.

Suicide of a Man of Colour.—On Wednesday, a man of colour destroyed himself under the following singular circumstances:—The name of the deceased was William Douglas, by trade a cooper, residing with his wife at 17, Clement's-lane, Strand. On Tuesday night he went to bed about eight o'clock, apparently quite well in health; but, about four o'clock, his wife was awoke by the sound of the fall of a heavy substance in the apartment; and, upon getting out of bed, she discovered her husband upon the floor, bleeding profusely from the head, and quite insensible. Supposing that he had injured himself whilst in a fit, assistance was obtained, and he was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where he shortly after expired. Mr. Baker, the Beadle of St. Clement Danes, upon hearing the above particulars, about eight o'clock the same morning, went to the house of the deceased, and, upon looking around the apartment, discovered beneath the bed a pistol, and in the corner of the room a bullet; and a-subsequent examination of the bedy of the unfortunate man showed that his death had been caused by a pistol-shot. In the after part of the day it was ascertained that the deceased had obtained the pistol found by Mr. Baker from a shop in Great Wildstreet, in exchange for an old sword. Neither the wife of deceased, nor any one in the house, heard the report of the pistol.

A Woman Murdersed at Gravesend.—A man named William Wilson, a collector of marine stores, residing in New-court, West-street, Gravesend, was apprehended on Wednesday afternoon, on a charge of murdering his wife. It appeared that he came home partly intoxicated, shortly after twelve at noon, and some words taking place between him and the unhappy woman, he struck her violently on the head with a stick. A crowd immediately collected about the place, and Wilson was taken into custody; but all efforts to

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.
SIR THOMAS PIGOTT, BART., OF KNAPTON, QUEEN'S COUNTY.
THIS gentleman, whose decease we announced last week, was eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, on whom the title of Baronet was conferred in 1808, and grandson, maternally, of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The family from which he derived, a scion of the Pigotts of Dysart, claimed descent from Picot, Baron de Boorne, in Normandy, one of the forty knights who accompanied William the Conqueror.

queror.
Sir Thomas, born 12th October, 1796, served early in life in the Horse Guards, in which distinguished regiment he attained the rank of Captain. He married, 24th Oct., 1831, Georgiana-Anne, daughter of William Brummell, Esq., of Wivenhoe, Essex, and has left issue. His decease occurred at Dullingham House, near Newmarket, the seat of his brother, William Pigott, Esq.

CLAN ALESTER.

DIED at Kennox, Ayrshire, on the 7th instant, Colonel Charles Somerville Macalester, aged eighty-two.

This gentleman was Chief of the Macalesters of Loupe, in Kintire, Argyleshire, a family of high and ancient lineage, being descended in the male line from Alexander, third Lord of the Isles of Scotland, and Earl of Ross, great grandson of Somerled, Thane of Argyle in 1140, and who was slain in battle with Malcolm, the fourth King of Scotland, in the year 1164, as was recently established at the Lord Lyon Office, in Edinburgh, and authority given to the deceased gentleman to bear the arms and supporters of the ancient family of Loupe, as Chieftain of that Clan.

The possessions of this family in the Lat.

of that Clan.

The possessions of this family in the Isles, and, subsequently, in Kintire, were very extensive; and the former were forfeited in the 15th century by rebellions against their Sovereign, and the latter greatly diminished by clannish warfare, and unlimited devotion to the fortunes of the House of Stuart.

Charles, the deceased Chieftain, married, in 1792, Janet, daughter and heiress of William Somerville, of Kennox, in Ayrshire; and in terms of entail of that property, took the name and bore the arms of that family in addition to his own; by this lady he had three daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Somerville Macalester, succeeds to his honours and estates. to his honours and estates

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MACKAY, 82ND REGIMENT.

This distinguished officer died on the 9th July last, at the age of sixtytwo years, of an attack of dysentery, at London, Upper Canada, where his regiment was stationed. Colonel Mackay, who was the only son of the late Rev. John Mackay, Rector of Loughgiel, in the county of Antrim, entered the army in the year 1804, at the early age of eighteen, as Ensign in the 82nd Regiment, and had, therefore, served upwards of 42 years. He took part in nearly the entire of the Peninsular War; was present at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, Talavera, &c.; was twice wounded at Barossa, and was specially complimented by General Grahame, for his gallant conduct upon that occasion. He fought, also, at the battle of Corunna, where General Sir John Moore fell; and, at the siege of Copenhagen, he voluntereed, and led the forlorn hope, which, at his special request, was entirely composed of Irishmen. He accompanied his Regiment to America in the last war, and was present at the battles of Quebec, Niagara, Montreal, &c.; subsequently, after remaining thirteen years in the Mauritius, and seven years in Jamaica, he was on duty, for the second time, in North America, where he fell a victim to the pestilence and disease with which that country has been unfortunately visited this last summer. Though a rigid disciplinarian, Colonel Mackay was greatly beloved by his officers and men. His family, which was a branch of the ancient and noble family of Mackay, Lords of Reay, in Scotland, settled at an early period in Lisburn, in the county of Antrim. His grandfather, Joseph Mackay, Esq., was a magistrate of the county for upwards of forty years; and removed from Lisburn to the town of Antrim, where he possessed considerable property.

Colonel Mackay died unmarrried; and his property is inherited by

property.

Colonel Mackay died unmarrried; and his property is inherited by the children of his only sister, who was married to Doctor O'Neill, of Comber, county of Down.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NUGENT GLASCOCK, R.N.

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This distinguished writer, whose nautical novels and frequent contributions to periodical literature have so long delighted the public, died in Ireland a short time since. He had quitted Dublin apparently in perfect health and spirits, to pay a visit to his relations at Ballynrowan, near Baltinglass, but on stepping from the stage coach into a friend's carriage, he was seized with apoplexy, and died almost immediately.

The gallant officer, whose commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, bears date in 1808, stood high in the estimation of his profession, and the Admiralty. In 1801, he fought in the Vengeance at Copenhagen; was Mate of the Barfleur in Sir Robert Calder's action, and served, while Lieutenant of the Demark, in the Walcheren expedition. In 1832, he was posted from the Orestes for his firm and prudent conduct in command of a squadron of small vessels in the Douro, during the struggle between Dons Pedro and Miguel. A few days before his death, Captain Glascock had left Newry on retiring from the office of Inspector under the Poor Relief Act; and the fact of his having been presented with twenty-two public addresses from his District Committees, proves he was eminently calculated to command and to excite the co-operation of those who served with him. He leaves a widow and family.

THE VENERABLE WILLIAM DEALTRY, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF SURREY. Dr. Dealtrry, a sound Churchman, a classical scholar, and an eloquent Divine, has died, deeply and sincerely lamented. The melancholy event occurred at Brighton, on the 16th instant. He received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he graduated in 1796, as Second Wrangler, and where he afterwards obtained a Fellowship at Trinity College. The important Rectory of Clapham he held for thirty years, and to the ministerial duties of that large parish he was incessant in his devotion. On the preferment of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Oxford, Dr. Dealtry was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Surrey; and, in a visitation charge delivered almost immediately after by the newly-consecrated Diocesan, his Lordship spoke in the highest terms of the Archdeacon, alluding to him "as one of the most practical men in the Church, an accomplished scholar, a sound Divine, a generous friend, and one deeply imbued with that holy faith of which he was the the eloquent expounder." By his death, the Rectory of Clapham, as well as the Archdeaconry of Surrey, become vacant. The latter is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. THE VENERABLE WILLIAM DEALTRY, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF SURREY.

THE REV. DR. FORBES.

The decease of this learned and able Professor, who for thirty years filled the Chair of Humanity in King's College, Aberdeen, took place on the 13th instant.

Dr. Forbes was not only a good scholar in the common Dr. Forbes was not only a good scholar in the common acceptation of the word, but had devoted a great deal of time to scientific pursuits, in which his excellence was so marked, that the Senatus unanimously appointed him to lecture on Chemistry. "In this department," says a Northern Contemporary, "and, indeed, in everything connected with the progress of the human mind, the departed gentleman displayed great ingenuity and thorough independence of thought." At one time, Dr. Forbes performed the duties of minister of Boharm, but he was afterwards removed to Old Aberdeen.

THE REV. WILLIAM HODGSON, D.D., MASTER OF ST. PETER'S, CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Hodgson, the thirty-seventh Master of St. Peter's, since the foundation of the College, died on the 16th instant, at his official residence, in Trumpington-street, Cambridge. At the period of his decease, he was in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the tenth of his masterwas in the intry-seventh year of his age, and the tenth of his haster-ship. His entrance at the Univerity bears date in 1819, and his Ba-chelor's degree in 1823—a year known as "Airey's year," from the fact of the Astronomer Royal having been Senior Wrangler on that occa-sion. Mr. Hodgson held the place of Eleventh Wrangler. In 1826, he proceeded to his Master's degree; in 1833, was created B.D.; and, in

1838, obtained the Presidency of St. Peter's, at the death of the Venerable Dr. Barnes; and, very short after, he became D.D.

Few members of the learned community of which he formed part were more universally beloved and respected. For some time past, he had been in a declining state of health, but no immediate danger was apprehended until shortly before the fatal termination of his illness. The College Chapel will be hung with black, and all outward testimonies of respect to the deceased Principal will be observed by the authorities. Dr. Hodgson married, in 1838, Charlotte, daughter of General Tarleton, of Chester, and leaves issue, two sons and one daughter.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.

THE Archduke Frederick Ferdinand Leopold of Austria was fourth son of the late eminent Field-Marshal, the Archduke Charles, uncle of the present Emperor. The Archduke Frederick was born on the 14th May, 1821; and, beside being a military officer, served in the Austrian navy. In 1844 he succeeded, as Commander-in-Chief of the Marine Forces of Austria in the Adriatic, to the late Admiral Bandiera, the father of the unfortunate young men who were shot in Calabria. The Archduke Frederick died on the 5th instant, at Venice, of fever, or, as it is believed by many, of cholera. His Imperial Highness was unmarried.

COUNT BJORNSTJERNA.

COUNT BJORNSTJERNA.

HIS Excellency Count Magnus Bjornstjerna, Ambassador from Sweden at the Court of St. James's, General Inspector of Artillery, and Knight of various Orders, died recently at Stockholm. This distinguished soldier and able diplomatist was son of the late Count Bjornstjerna, Swedish Ambassador at the Diet of Regensburg, by his wife, Wilhelmina Van Hager, a German lady. He was born 10th Oct. 1779, and early entered the military service of his country. In 1808, he fought with distinction in the campaign against Russia; and in 1813, went to Hamburg, and with his regiment occupied Vierlander. He served likewise in the battles of Dennewetz and Leipsic; and concluded the Lubeck capitulation with Lallemand, and the armistice with the Prince of Hesse.

of Hesse.

Count Bjornstjerna was known as a writer on politics, and national economy, and published several works on the East Indies.

MR. ROOKE.

MR. ROOKE.

THIS eminenent musician and composer, who died on the 4th instant, was a native of Ireland, and was deservedly esteemed and admired in his profession. Many popular vocal pieces were of his composition. His two operas, "Henrique" and "Amelie," especially the latter, had signal success. As a teacher of music Mr. Rooke counted among his pupils Balfe, Hughes (the leader of Drury-Lane), the tenor Harrison, and Miss Forde (a well-known clever actress and singer). Mr. Rooke's death occurred at his residence, at Walham Green, after several months of intense suffering. He was in his 55th year, and he leaves a widow and numerous family to lament his loss.

*** We have received a letter from Mr. West Awdry, stating that the succession to the patrimonial estates was incorrectly given in our last number. The Memoir was received from a Correspondent; and is, we believe, in other respects, correct.

COUNTRY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVERPOOL.—At the dinner given by the Mayor of Liverpool to Sir R. Peel and a distinguished party, yesterday week, Lord Sandon gave the following interesting statictics, exhibiting the increase of the importance and commerce of the town since he was first returned as a member, in 1831. The population in 1831 was 205,964; in 1846 it had nearly doubled, being 385,655. The revenue produced by the Corporation property was £45,968; in 1847, it is £59,336. The town dues were, in 1831, £49,332; in 1847 they were nearly double, the amount being £97,219. The dock revenue, in 1831, was £183,455; and, although the rates were reduced 38½ per cent. in 1836, they produced this year £244,435. In 1831 there were 111 acres of water space in the docks; there are now 180 acres, with 14 miles of lineal quay space. The shipping of the port was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The conton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The conton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 1,394 miles, to cost £34,692,800. The Liverpool and Manchester line having been one of the most successful. In 1844, the United Kingdom had expended on 2668 miles a capital of £62,411,598. Parliament sanctioned, in 1847, 1,394 miles, to cost £34,692,800. The total railway capital will thus be £287,448,398.

The Irrewich and Norwich Railway.—The works have been resumed on the heaviest part of the line, and also at the end next Norwich. From Haughley towards Norwich, five miles of the line are nearly completed, and will be shortly opened. The line to Norwich is

been so constructed as thoroughly to resist the action of the swell from the Channel.

Depression of Trade at Birmingham.—The general trade of the town of Birmingham is becoming decidedly worse. In consequence of the onslaught upon railway enterprise, many of the companies throughout the country have resolved upon suspending operations, and countermanding orders they had given for carriages and other articles, the manufacturing of which would have been a source of useful employment to thousands of industrious mechanics, who, with the artisans of Lancashire, will soon be doomed to idleness and penury. Last week, the proprietor of one of the largest carriage manufactories in this district, if not in England, called together a large portion of his hands, and informed them that, in consequence of the monetary affairs of the country, several railway companies had withdrawn orders which they had given, and suspended others for the present; and it was with deep regret he felt compelled to discharge many of his hands. Notice to leave was then given to seventy men, and it is understood that many more will receive notice. Seven hundred persons are employed in the works.

STATE OF TRADE AT OLDHAM.—The cotton trade in this town and neighbourhood is exceedingly depressed, and every day the prospect becomes more and more gloomy. Several large manufacturing establishments have entirely ceased working, and hundreds of operatives are wholly destitute of employment, and almost without means of subsistence. The majority of the cotton-mills throughout the parish are working short time. The great machine-making firm of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, have dischargen nearly all their workmen until better times!

New Curben At Weston-super-Mare.—A very handsome new parish church, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles of five bays, surmounted by a noble looking tower at the western entrance, in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, was consecrated on the 15th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, at the abo

PLACE.

EXTRAORDINARY VEGETATION NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The present mild weather has brought forth fresh buds on almost all the fruit trees in the neighbourhood of Liverpool; but what is more extraordinary still, there is at present an old peartree in the garden of Mr. Beaty, Oxton, which is in full blossom.

has brought forth resh buds on almost an the titul trees in the negation has a Liverpool; but what is more extraordinary still, there is at present an old peartree in the garden of Mr. Beaty, Oxton, which is in full blossom.

Audactous Burglary Near Newark.—On Monday four men of notorious character were brought to Nottingham county gaol, charged with having committed a burglary of a daring and extraordinary nature. On Thursday morning (last week) at a quarter before one o'clock, five men, with blackened faces, smock-frocks, and otherwise disguised, broke open the house of Mr. Richard Atkinson, victualler, at Grassthorpe, seven miles from Newark, by removing a pane of glass from the parlour window, and forthwith they proceeded up stairs to the chamber where the landlord and his wife were in bed. Finding the door locked, they smashed the panels and the lock, and forcing their way in, surrounded the bed, holding up their lights, and brandishing a plough-coulter, and threatened to murder both the man and his wife if they did not is still, or made any resistance. The villains swore repeatedly that the old couple should lose their lives if they did not at once tell where their money was to be found. Two of the gang went up stairs into the female servant's bed-room, and holding a plough-coulter over her, insisted upon being told who were sleeping in the house, and where her master put his money. Having ascertained that there were only three inmates in the house, a sentinel was left over the girl, and one over the landlord and his wife, while the other three secured all the keys of the doors, broke open the boxes and drawers, and ransacked every room and place in search of booty. In the course of an hour, after refreshing themselves, they had collected three severeigns, a £5 note, several half-crowns, shillings, and pence; a silver watch, half-a-dozen silver tea-spoons, a razor, two gallons of rum, two gallons of brandy, four gallons of gin, and other property, with which they left they house, going in the direction of unty police at Newark, and a vigilant inquiry being instituted, John Ashurne, and Robert Green, of Egmanton, and George Herring, and Hezekiah sardsall, of Retford, were all apprehended the next day. A fifth man absconded, ie evidence collected against them was so clear, that they were committed to bitingham gaol for trial. These men form part of the Egmanton gang, who we long been the terror of the neighbourhood, and Beardsall is a returned



MALTA.—THE PORT OF VALETTA, FROM THE FRONT OF THE LAZARETTO.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM J. WORTH. (From our New York Correspondent.)

Or all those men of striking talents now attached as officers to the army of the United States, and engaged in the prosecution of the war against Mexico, not one has acquired greater distinction, manifested nobler zeal, or acted with more determination, than the gallant Worth, second in rank in that division of the United States army under the immediate command of General Scott.

Preferring the chances of war, and the active life of a soldier, to the speculations of trade, and the sedentary life of a merchant, he soon withdrew from that avocation, to which his military ardour had, in early life, formed insurmountable objections, and, during the war of 1812, enlisted as a private in the regular army.

Army.

He was appointed First Lieutenant of the 23rd regiment of Infantry, on the 19th of March of the same year; and, on the 19th of August, 1814, just forty-five days after the battle of Chippewa, in which he rendered important service, he received a commission as Captain.



MAJOR-GENERAL WORTH.

Lieutenant Worth acted as aide to General Scott in the battle of Lundy's Jane, July, 25, 1814, and by his skill, and the precision of every military movement, merited the approbation of the commanding General.

After this battle, in which he was severely wounded, he was, through the influence of General Scott, promoted to the rank of Major, and, on the 25th July, 1824, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

A Major of Ordnance in 1832, he received, on the 7th July, 1838, the appointment of Colonel in the 8th regiment of Infantry.

In the spring of the year, 1841, he was ordered to Florida, where he remained until the close of the war.

On one occasion during this campaign, an inquiry was addressed to General Worth, concerning the place in which he could be found if attacked by the Indians; to which the General returned the characteristic reply, "In the saddle, sir."

in the month of March, 1842, he was made Brigadier-General by brevet; and at the termination of the Florida war, he was entrusted with the general management of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, under the title of Superintendent. For a very considerable time he held this responsible situation; creditably, and ably, performing every duty.

Enjoying the confidence of his countrymen, and of the Administration, he was ordered to Mexico, soon after the commencement of the war against that Republic.

The first battle in which he was engaged thereafter, was that of Monterey, September 20, 1846; which resulted in the surrender of the city after a siege of four days. Generals Worth and Henderson, and Colonel Davis, acted on this occasion as Commissioners on the part of General Taylor, to agree upon the terms of the capitulation. occasion as Commissioners on the part of General Control of the capithlation.

On the 25th of November, General Worth was ordered, with a detachment of regular troops, to make preparations to march from Saltillo, by the month of January, 1847, towards Vera Cruz, in order to join the expedition of General Scott against that city.

After the surrender, he received the appointment of Governor of Vera Cruz; and, as the administrator of civil affairs, governed with great ability and know-

ledge. This station was held by him until after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and until relieved by the appointment of Colonel Wilson.

A Major-General by brevet, March 3, 1847, he fought valiantly in the battles of Contreras and Chumubusco, and exhibited the greatest personal bravery.

MALTA-VALETTA.

MADITA—VALETTA.

RECENT events in Malta have given an nususal interest to this fine island. Its central position, excellent port, and great strength, make it an admirable naval station. The harbour of Valetta, the capital, is perhaps, one of the finest, and certainly one of the safest, in the world.

A Correspondent has sketched the accompanying view of the town from the front of the lazaretto. To the left is seen the narrow mouth of the Quarantine Harbour, with its defences; a Turkish polacca brig has just come in; the yellow flag flies from the main, and near her a guardian boat is stationed.

Above the bastion on the right, is the manument to Sir Frederick.

Quarantine Harbour, with its defences; a Turkish polacca brig has just come in; the yellow flag flies from the main, and near her a guardian boat is stationed.

Above the bastion on the right, is the monument to Sir Frederick Ponsonby, a late Governor of Maita. On the top of the hill are seen the cupola of St. John's Church, and the Government House, on the latter of which a standard is hoisted. Immediately in front is the Church, built by the Dowager Queen Adelaide; below which are some of the curious and rude dwellings of the lazzaroni, excavated in the rock. On the left are the Artillery Barracks. The general appearance of the town is very striking. The flat roofs of the houses, and the absence of glass in the windows, give an almost ruinous character to the place, and add little to the cheertulness of travellers, to whom, for many days, this is the most prominent view.

The harbour, according to the Morning Post Correspondent, "presents an animated appearance, from the presence of a considerable British naval force, the liberal expenditure of the officers and crews of which gives a briskness to trade. The Hibernia, 104 (flag-ship), with the Trafigar, 120; Radney, 92; Albion, 90; Vanguard, 80; and Superb, 80, ships of the line, are so moored as to form an impregnable floating battery, commanding the wide entrance of the harbour; whilst the Ceylom, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of the second in command, the hospitable Sir Lucius Curtis, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, with the Thetis, 36; Gladicator and Hecla, war steamers; Wee Pet, steam-tug; Ardent and Flamer, steam-packets; the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-packet Ariel, and the cutter yacht Louisa, with a host of smaller local pleasure yachts, yclept (par excellence) the Mosquito Squadron, distributed in the several creeks, complete the tableau, and give the French, whose steamers continually hover about the Coast, a pretty correct idea of the naval resources of the Mistress of the Sea.

"On the afternoon of the 18th of October, the Caire (

to England; and was to proceed on the 14th, via Marseilles.

Colonial Postage.—A Treasury warrant was published in the Gazette of Tuesday night, directing that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boat between the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe respectively, and also between those islands and British North America and the British West Indies, there shall be one uniform rate of postage of fourpence. It also orders that on all letters of the same weight framsmitted from any town to another in the island of Hong Kong, there shall be a postage of one penny. It also directs that for the future the letters by any of her Majesty's Mediterranean packet boats via Southampton, between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, the Indian Ocean, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, the Chinese Seas, the Phillippines, the Moluccas, Australia, New Zealand, or any other contribes, via Syria or Egypt, shall for the future be chargeable with any additional postage to the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. Also that on every foreign newspaper conveyed by the post between Gibraltar or any other British colony in the Mediterranean, and the island of Hong Kong, or any other British colony in the East Indies, there shall be a uniform rate of postage of one penny, in addition to the charge for forwarding it by land through Egypt. On all newspapers transmitted in the same manner to ports in China, or to the Phillippine Islands, the charge is to be twopence. The order also directs that on all printed pamphlets or publications printed in the United Kingdom, and transmitted thence by post between any places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, there shall be, in lieu of all other rates, a colonial rate of one penny for every ounce weight, but that no such publication shall be forwarded by post if weighing more than 16 ounces. The minute then proceeds to extend the privilege now granted to persons in the East India service of receiving letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight at the rate of a penny, to persons in her Majesty's service i

CARDINAL FERRETTI.

CARDINAL FERRETTI.

CARDINAL GABRIEL FERRETTI is the chief Secretary of State of the Papal Government; he is the first Minister of Pius IX., who has found in him an able and determined seconder in his plans of reform. The Pope was for some time thwarted by the Ministers he was obliged to keep in their respective posts; but the discovery of the plot of the Austrian Government, to excite an insurrection in Rome, produced a state of feeling that enabled him to replace them by others more imbued with his liberal political opinions. Cardinal Ferretti has gained great popularity by his bold language in the face of the threats of Austria. A few days since he inspected the troops in the Castle of St. Angelo; the soldiers having been formed in square the Cardinal advanced

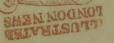


CARDINAL FERRETTI.

to the centre, and addressed them in a speech, which, in the circumstances under which it was spoken, must have produced a great effect. Having expressed to them the satisfaction of the Pope at their conduct and appearance, he said, "I exhort you to a strict observance of your duties and discipline; not that I have any special reasons for so doing, for, thanks to God, our land is quiet and peaceable, more so, perhaps, than any other. However, should any danger arise, I am certain that, grateful to your Sovereign, who is also your father, you will give him proofs of your fidelity and courage; and you would not be alone; I would be your companion! Though clothed with the priestly habit, I may not exercise the courage of the soldier, yet, believe me, I possess enough of the courage of the citizen not to be behind when the occasion calls us. But I repeat, the peril will not occur! Soldiers! I exhort you to three things—Religion fidelity, discipline!"

The address was received with acclamations aed cheers by the troops and loud cries of "Vive Pius IX."

THE POPULATION OF BRUSSELS.—From a return lately sent in to the Communal Council of Brussels, it appears that on October 1, 1847, there were in that city 127,745 inhabitants, or 4241 more than at the corresponding period of 1846. There were born in 1846, 2480 male children, and 2399 female ones, being 161 births less than 1845. The number of deaths in 1846 was 2463 for males, and 2253 for females, being 188 more than in 1845. The receipts of the city amounted in 1846 to 5,400,395 francs 85 cents, and the expenditure to 5,521,406 francs 80 cents.



THE HUSKISSON STATUE.

DURING the recent visit of Sir Robert Peel to Liverpool, the statue of Mr. Huskisson, placed upon its pedestal, was unveiled to the ex-Premier; and has since attracted a great number of spectators. We gather



BRONZE STATUE OF MR. HUSKISSON, AT LIVERPOOL-BY GIBSON.

from the Liverpool Albion, that the statue, of light bronze, was cast in Holland, from a statue executed in Rome, by Gibson, and is a present from Mrs. Huskisson to the town on which the deeply lamented deceased reflected so much lustre, as its representative. It is eight feet four inches in height, and, although not of solid metal, weighs eighteen hundredweight. From the smallness of its pedestal, the statue at first sight appears very unprotected, but this only serves to add to its effect; and, viewed from South Castle-street, it is both a striking and a pleasing object. The position is dignified and imposing, and the drapery is arranged with grace and freedom. A plain substantial cast-iron palisade, from the foundry of Messrs. P. E. Weber and Co., was, on Friday (the morning of elevation), fixed on the outer edge of the raised freestone basement, and encloses an area of about twelve feet square. The pedestal is of granite, and bears, in plain bronze letters, the simple, but sufficient, inscription, "William Huskisson." He holds a document, rolled up, in the right hand, which rests upon the thigh. The head considerably reclines, and the figure appears looking down upon the spectators.

At the grand dinner given to Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool, on Friday last, the Mayor, in proposing "The Health of Sir Robert Peel," observed that the toast had peculiar interest, not only because of the prominent position of Sir R. Peel, but because he had that day kindly consented to be present on raising the Statue of one of the most distinguished of his colleagues in a former Administration to the pedestal prepared for it in front of the Custom House. It was, (the Mayor said,) exceedingly appropriate that Sir R. Peel should have arrived in Liverpool on that particular day, for the town was then being engaged in doing honour to one to whom it owed much; and it was the peculiar glory and pride of Sir Robert Peel to have followed out, consummated, and completed, the policy which Mr. Huskisson had so advantageously originated. (Loud cheers.)

PALACE OF THE PRINCE OF CANINO, AT ROME.

THE arrest of the Prince of Canino, on the 23rd ult., was briefly chronicled in our Journal of the 9th instant. The details are as follow :-Cardinal Ferretti joins to great devotedness to Pius IX. much frankness and straightforwardness, and an energy absolutely necessary at present for the direction of affairs. He has just given a proof of this in ordering Prince Canino, Charles Bonaparte, to consider himself under arrest at his own residence. This order was executed by the National Guard, of which the Prince forms part, and at the demand of the Governor of Rome. The political eccentricities of the Prince at Leghorn, Pisa, and Venice, were not lost sight of. On his arrival at Rome, he was received neither by the Secretary of State, nor by the Pope. It he was received neither by the Secretary of State, nor by the Pope. It appears, according to the most accredited version, that the Prince, being in the Pope's ante-chamber, perceived a copy of the decree of the Governor of Rome and Cardinal Ferretti, alluded to above, blaming his manifestation in honour of the Ministers of Sardinia and Tuscany; after having run his eye through the document, he pulled out his pencil, and added in the margin certain commentaries and observations of an improper character; it was after this conduct, following what he had done for the fortnight or three weeks before, that the Government ordered his arrest. The Prince, it is said, intimated that he would obey, but said that he intended going the same evening as usual to the theatre; to this it was replied, that if he passed the threshold of his palace, the National Guard should receive orders to take him to the prison of St. Angelo. Every one applauds this conduct of the Government, showing, as it does, that it knows how to punish a wealthy Prince as well as a simple individual, in case he transgresses the rule of duty.

We learn from Rome, under date of the 5th, that the Prince of Canino was still under arrest in his palace. It is reported that he had written a letter to the Pope, which was sent back unopened, his Holiness having declined entering into any correspondence with him.

Our Correspondent's Sketch shows part of the principal façade of the Prince's Palace at Rome, with the National Guards on duty. Of the organisation of this new force, a Correspondent of the *Times* gives the follow-

ing particulars:-

Ing particulars:—

The National Guards are admirable for their zeal, good order, and discipline. It is not, as in France, a heavy tax levied on labour. The idle bear the whole burden. The position of each is taken into consideration. Thus, barbers never mount guard on Saturdays or Sundays. The operatives only perform duty on Sundays and holidays. Physicians may at all hours quit their post. Shopkeepers and others are allowed to attend to their business, and should any person be obliged from necessity to absent himself, the chief of the post never fails to give him leave, provided he promises to return at a certain hour. The rich, who have nothing to do, enjoy none of those privileges; they are always under arms, and constitute nearly alone the active portion of the militia. Every day they are drilled and exercised. I have seen battalions execute platoon fires with as much precision as our best troops. The Pope, in instituting the National Guard, evidently wished to remedy the disorder and demoralizing idleness of the upper classes.

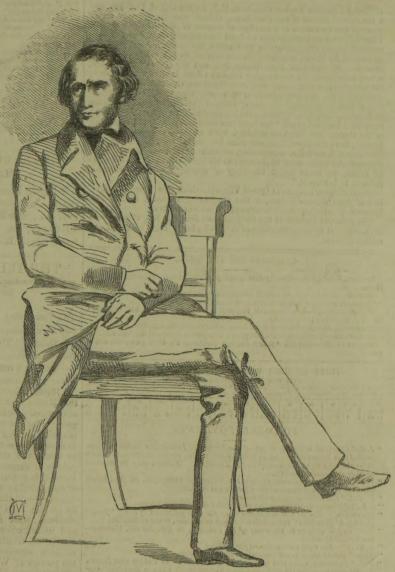
GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

The fame of the artist of the noble memorial of Huskisson, engraved in the adjoining column, is claimed by the journalists of Liverpool as peculiarly belonging to that town, where he first manifested a taste for the sculptor's art. At the banquet lately given to Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gibson's health was proposed by the Mayor, and drunk with cordiality; and the sculptor's reply is characterised by the modesty of genius. In thanking the company, Mr. Gibson said—"I hope my vanity will not be increased by the encomiums which the Mayor has been pleased to pass upon my works, but I trust that his praises and your approbation will stimulate me to accomplish greater things. I return you my very best thanks for the honour you have done me."

We subjoin, by aid of a Liverpool paper, a few particulars of the sculptor's early life and professional career.

John Gibson was born in 1790, at Gyffyn, near Conway, in North Wales. His father was a gardener, upon the estate of R. Griffiths, Esq., who appears to have taken considerable interest in the early fortunes of Gibson's boyhood; for, by this gentleman's advice, he was sent to Liverpool, to be apprenticed to a cabinet-maker and carver in wood, his masters being Messrs. Southwell and Wilson. Here young Gibson excelled in carving, and the modeling of small wooden figures. The first work which attracted notice in public, was a small figure of Time, modeled in wax, in the year 1808, when the artist was in his eighteenth year. This received the attention of Messrs. T. and S. Franceys, sculptors, of Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, who immediately purchased young Gibson's indentures for £70, and employed him in the higher branches



MR. GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

of their own business. Whilst with them, he executed (1810) a model of the Seasons, and a figure of Cupid, for John Gladstone, Esq. The Cupid is considered to be one of Gibson's finest productions.

After young Gibson had served the remainder of his term of apprenticeship, to the satisfaction of Messrs. Franceys, he was noticed by the late William Roscoe, Esq., who added to his qualifications as a man of letters, a refined taste for painting and statuary; and, it is worthy of remark, that Roscoe, like Gibson, was born in a humble sphere. By the merchant-author, the young modeler was recommended to the patronage



PALACE OF THE PRINCE OF CANINO, AT ROME. THE NATIONAL GUARD.

of Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. Ithen M.P. for the city of Durham, and a munificent patron of the Fine Arts. Gibson was immediately set to work in the execution of a number of models of Mr. Taylor's family. Then followed an introduction to Lord Castlereagh, from whom Gibson received letters of introduction to Canova, the sculptor; and, in 1820, he started for Rome, where he devoted himself to the study of the old masters. It was here that Gibson first met the Duke of Devonshire, whose munificence in encouraging English talent is alike honourable to his Grace's taste and rank; and, from the Duke, Gibson received a commission for the celebrated group of Mars and Venus. The fine execution of this work gained the young sculptor the patronage of the King of Bavaria, for whom Gibson chiseled several groups. "Since then," says the Liverpool paper, "his fame has become a patent fact, and many of the Italian and English nobility, with some of our own merchant princes, have employed him, and prize his productions. In disposition, Mr. Gibson is mild and unassuming, amiable and humane; and it is a circumstance which may be recorded to his honour that, in his affluence at Rome, he never forgot the duty of sharing his means with his parents, in Liverpool."

Of Mr. Gibson's statue of Queen Victoria, which now graces the gallery of Buckingham Palace, a fine Engraving appeared in No. 272, (present Volume), of the Illustrated London Naws.

The annexed Portrait of the distinguished Sculptor has already been acknowledged by more than one of those who know him, to be an excellent likeness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 24.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon is near

SUNDAY, October 24.—I wenty-nist bankary
Mars.

Monday, 25.—St. Crispin and St. Crispianus.—Saturn souths at 8h. 21m p.m.
Tuesday, 26.—The Sun rises at 6h. 44m., and sets at 4h. 43m.
Wednesday, 27.—The length of the day is 9h. 55m., and it has decreased
6h. 49m. since the Longest Day.
Thursday, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.—Mars souths at 11h. 58m. p.m.
Friday, 29.—The Moon is near Jupiter: this planet souths at 5h. 1m. a.m.
Saturday, 30.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 56m. p.m., and she is
mar Jupiter.

TIMES	OF	HIGH	WATI	ER AT	LONDON	BRIDGE,
	FC	R THE	WEEK	ENDING	OCTOBER,	30.

Sun	day	M	onday] Tue	sday	Wedn	esday	Thursday	Friday	Baturday
M m	h m	h m 2 25	h m 2 50	h m 3 10	h m 3 35	M h m 3 55	h m 4 20	M A A h m 4 40 5 0	M h m h m 5 25 5 45	h m h m 6 15 6 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J.G.," Liverpool, will find a list of the Mechanics' Institutions in England appended to a Report drawn up, in 1841, by Mr. Coates, the indefatigable Secretary to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The work may be obtained of Messrs. Longman and Co.

 "V. D." is recommended to advertise in the Economist newspaper, as the likeliest means of insuring the commercial object he has in view.

 "Y. K. Z." had better consult a Solicitor.

 "J. L.", Rotherham.—It is customary to remit the amount in advance.

 "Ignoramus."—The first and last words of the inscription are "Hic" "jacet" (Latin)—"Here lies:" the middle word, a proper name, is not so distinct.

 "Styk" should apply as to the value of his Painting, to Mr. Farrer, Wardourstreet, Oxford-street.

 "A. G. G."—The report is too absurd for credence.

 "Weeze" should apply to the Secretary to the Art-Union.

 "O. P.," Richmond, states that last week we were in error in stating that Return Tockets were issued on the Richmond branch of the South Western Railway. Our Correspondent adds: "this is exactly what the Richmond people want, but cannot get."

 "A. R.," Edinburgh.—See the cheap work entitled "Electrotype Manipulation."

- get,"
 A. R.," Edinburgh.—See the cheap work entitled "Electrotype Manipulation."
 Edith."—Mr. Roxby is Stage Manager of the Lyceum Theatre; where address.
 C. J. J. C.," Glossop.—The railway named is not yet opened.
 M. S. C.," Dublin, wishes to ascertain in whose possession is Howard's Painting of "Puck," and the size of the Picture.
 W. H. S. D., Deblin, which is the property of the Picture.
- "Fuck," and the size of the Ficture.

 W. H. S."—Declined.

 H. B. P.," Manchester.—We cannot explain the exclusion of Jews from the official lists of the Bank of England.

 A Constant Subscriber."—Mille. Jenny Lind was born at Stockholm, Feb. 8, 1820.

 (See the first Portrait of her published in England, in No. 180 of our Journal.)

 We are glad to add that Mille. Lind is engaged for the next Season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

 P. Q." Long Sutton.—We cannot spare room for such arbitrary matters as the pronunciation of proper names.
- onunciation of proper names. mo," Lambeth.—The specimen sent is a brass weight of James I., and is of no
- value.
 "Heve," Bremen.—Ended 281—Sept. 18th.
 "Heve," Bremen.—Ended 281—Sept. 18th.
 "Valentine" should complain to the coach proprietors, for the unjustifiable conduct
 "Valentine" should complain to the coach proprietors.
- of their agent.
 "A Correspondent" is thanked for the suggestion respecting the marriage in War
- wickshire.

 "If K.," Sible Hedingham, is thanked; but we have not room for the verses.

 "If K.,"—The interest of a Member of Parliament may be of avail; but, unless a clerk should have entered the service of the Custom-House under twenty years of age, his chance of gaining the highest prizes is very small.

 "S——n" may be assured of the safety of the Savings Bank.

 "Enquirer" has not, in his question, shown such knowledge of the world as is likely to insure success in his profession. Perhaps, Sydney.

 "J. S.," Brighton, will find Edmondson's Railway Printing Machinery fully illustrated and described in No. 147 of our Journal.

 "M. M."—Prince Albert was born Aug. 26, 1819.

 "D. T. B." cannot obtain either situation without interest. See "The East Indian Register."

- "M. M."—Prince Albert was born Aug. 26, 1819.

 "D. T. B." cannot obtain either situation without interest. See "The East Indian Register."

 "J. S. L." should register his invention, and then publish it.

 "W. W. F.," Edinburgh, is thanked; but we had previously declined the subject.

 "Annette."—There are, if we mistake not, eight French Protestant Churches in London. One is in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

 "A Sucking Antiquary."—It was Colley Cibber who "adapted" the modern acting version of Shakespere's "Richard the Third."

 "L. M. N."—A solar day is the interval of time between the Sun being on the meridian on one day, and his return to it the next day. The revolution of the earth on its axis is always performed in the same time; but its velocity in its orbit is different axis of the year; and, therefore, the spparent length of a day is of different lengths at different times of the year. For the purpose of having a uniform measure of time, the average length of all the apparent solar days in one year are taken; and this is called a mean solar day. Clocks and chronometers are adjusted to this day; and it is to this time (common clock time) all celestial phenomena are now referred. (See Introduction to "Ilustrated London Almanack" for 1841, "Equation of Time," and see the forthcoming "Ilustrated London Almanack" for 1848, article "Sun," in each month.)

 "E. D.," Broughton.—The Great Western steam-ship is in length 236 feet, over all; extreme width (from outside to outside of paddle-cases), 58 feet 4 inches. The saloon is 15 feet in length.

 "Oxoniensis."—The brothers and sisters of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, mother of George I., King of England, were—I. Charles-Louis, Elector Palatine of the Rhine; II. Prince Rupert, the ever-memorable Cavalier Commander; III. Prince Maurice, also distinguished in our Great Civil War; IV. Edward, Count Palatine; and V., Henrietta, wife of Sigismund Ragotzi, Prince of Transylvania.

 "Q. S. D."—The latest age is, we believe, 22.

 "A Subscriber," Wakefeld.—We think Deputy-Lieutenants

- vet."—Deputy-Lieutenants are not, we believe, eligible to the Senior United

- on a locenge.

 A Constant Reader" must peruse our Journal to small account, for in a very late number we stated that "snipes are not game, and may not be shot without a game certificate"—quoting the Act of Parliament authorising that opinion.

 J. F.," Wigton, puts a singularly unsporting question, for one who wagers on horse races. As regards all bets between them, War Eagle and Rob Roy are in the condition of horses that never started for the Cesarewich, or never were born. Consequently, bets about them remain as though they had never been made.

 Ch. E.," (Marine Artist).—Probably, Finden's "Ports and Harbours of Great Britain;" though, perhaps, this work does not give the vessels sufficiently in detail.
- unin; unwayn permission and age of Mrs. Glover; we reply, this admirable tress first appeared as Elwina, in "Percy," in 1797.
 unina."—The purchaser of the house cannot eject the tenant until the lease has
- "Jersey.—See Knight's "Guide to Trade—Milliner and Dressmaker." "Ipswich.—Will our Correspondent favour us with a Sketch of the Choir
- Organ? ,D,,"Edinburgh.—The No. will be forwarded on the remittance of 1s. in post-

- E.M.D.," Edinburgh.—The No. will be forwarded on the remittance of 1s, in postage stamps.
 L.M. N."—We believe not.
 S.T. C."—The Post Office authorities cannot justifiably detain letters addressed by initials, if the applicant give proof of his identity.
 A. Subscriber," Islington.—We cannot institute parallels between popular astresses.
 A. Constant Subscriber,"—Prepare the paper by sising.
 W. P. M. C."—Stationers' Hall is in Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate-street.
 J. G. H.," Lapworth.—Swarch the "Law List," "Richardson's English Dictionary" is a sound work.

- B. F. A., "Liverpool.—Address, the Rosery, Old Brompton.
 An Old Subscriber" is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.
 W. L., "Kirton.—Address, Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, London.
 E. J. M., "Swansea." —We are not acquainted with Mr. Lever's intentions.
 A Constant Subscriber."—Sir Stratford Canning is the British Ambassador at
- Constantinople.

 An Indian Subscriber."—We cannot give the value of the stones, or would do so sure. Bexhill, may register his invention at the office, 35, Lincoln's-inn Fields. The fee is not large

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,

FOR 1848,

WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION WITH THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER,

Being the Fourth Annual Issue of this most beautiful and useful Almanack. Illustrated by HARVEY, KENNY MEADOWS, B. Fos-TER, &c.; and Engraved in the First Style of Art, by LINTON, VIZITELLY, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAI-SHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

THE Power that, half a century ago, was considered one of the poorest in Europe, is likely to become, and that at no distant date, the richest. The fact of the Emperor of Russia having five millions sterling, in bullion, to invest in the funds of France and England, at a time when both those wealthy nations were suffering under a pressure, since increased, led people to inquire where the Russian Government could have got it from? The answer is, that Russia is attaining the enviable position of being the producer of that article which all the rest of the world so much covets—gold. She has not to spin and weave, and with enormous toil, manufacture and export, to bring the precious metal to her; she finds it in her own soil, and that in such quantities, that it begins manufacture and export, to bring the precious metal to her; she finds it in her own soil, and that in such quantities, that it begins to excite the attention of the financiers of Europe. Now that gold is so exceedingly scarce on the Exchanges of London and Paris, it is not without a kind of envy men hear of the abundance of that metal in the dominions of the Czar. Should the supply increase—and the tendency is in that direction—it is difficult to fix a limit to the power of Russia. A Ruler completely absolute, with sixty millions of population at his disposal, and unlimited wealth to direct his armies, without the necessity of troubling the race of Rothschild, make a formidable combination, one that will have to be studied by the powers of Western Europe, and that attentively. Should the silver mines of Mexico fall into the hands of the Americans, as there is every probability they will, the quantity of silver raised will be much increased by the greater skill and energy that will certainly be carried into mining operations; we shall then see the bulk of the supply of the precious metals in the hands of the Autocrat of the Old World, and the Republicans of the New. Politically, and historically, they are both new Powers; but they have a vast future before them. The gold mines of Russia are in a chain of the Oural mountains, that runs east and west through the centre of Siberia; the ore is distributed through beds of sand and gravel, and is found throughout district of some thousands of square miles. The mines, it is supposed, were known to, and worked by the ancients; but they had become forgotten, and the description of them, left by Herodotus, was believed to be a fable. But chance rediscovered them towards the close of the last century, and they began to be regularly worked in 1823. Some of the mines belong to the Government; others are worked by private companies. The quantity raised has gone on steadily increasing; for the year 1846, the amount produced was valued at between four and five millions sterling

four and five millions sterling.

The Government of Russia, adopting an old Eastern policy, hoards its money and bullion, leaving the business of the country to be carried on with paper; there is a continual accumulation of metal in the cellars of the Government; and thus it was that metal in the cellars of the Government; and thus it was that Nicholas could spare his millions for investment when England and France were in the position of borrowers. Yet, while this is the case, there is yet a curious inconsistency to be noted. While the Russian Government had piled up in the cellars of one of its fort-resses, some millions in bullion, its paper was so depreciated that the paper rouble passed only at a fourth of its nominal value! The nation at large derived no benefit from these great hoards of gold; they did not render the paper "convertible;" the gold might as well not have existed as not have been used: paper, it is evident, cannot run alone. cannot run alone.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the continued high temperature, which has been every day some degrees above the average of the season. The sky has been a good deal clouded; the direction of the wind, at the beginning of the week, was principally E., and, towards the middle of the week, it veered to S. W. The atmosphere has generally been in a humid state. The following are some particulars of each day:

Thursday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and E.N.E.; the average temperature of the day was 5½°; and that of the week ending this day, was 57°°. Friday, with the exception of some clouds early in the morning, the day was cloudless; the wind was from the E.; and the average temperature of the day was 52°. Saturday, the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day; the wind was from the E.N.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 54½. Sunday, a fog, at times very dense, more or less prevailed throughout the day; the air was calm; the average temperature of the day was 54½. Monday, the sky was for the most part covered by cloud; rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 56½°. Tuesday, the appearance of the sky was variable, but, for the most part, was nearly free from clouds; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 51°. Wednesday, the day was fine; the sky was nearly cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 54°. Thursday, the sky was overed by cloud till 10h. A.M., and, during the morning, rain of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 54\frac{4}{2}. Thursday, the sky was covered by cloud till 10h. A.M., and, during the morning, rain to the depth of three-tenths of an inch fell. After 10h. A.M., the sky was mostly clear, it being, at times, dotted by cumuli clouds: the direction of the wind was W., and blew strongly; the average temperature of the day was 54\frac{1}{4}^{2}, and that of the week was 54\frac{1}{4}^{2}.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Oct 14, the highest during the day was 65 deg., and the lowest was 49 deg. Friday, Oct. 15 562 49. Saturday, Oct. 16 62 45. Sunday, Oct. 18 622 46. Monday, Oct. 18 622 50. Tuesday, Oct. 19 64 50. Tuesday, Oct. 20 632 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 22 632 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 612 70. Saturday, Oct. 21 70. Saturday, Oct. 22 70. Saturday, Oct. 22 70. Saturday, Oct. 24 70. Saturday, Oct. 25 70. Saturday, Oct. 26 70. Saturday, Oct. 27 70. Saturday, Oct. 28 70. Saturday, Oct. 29 70. Saturday, Oct. 20 70.

Lola Montes.—Among the curiosities which most attract strangers visiting funich at the present moment, perhaps the most-curious is the residence of the Jountess of Lansield, the celebrated Lola Montes. Among the apartments thrown pen to public admiration is the Countess's bed-chamber, which is fitted up with loyal magnificence and taste. On the table in this room is a rare ornament—uperb album is laid out, filled with pieces of poetry, written in German, and in elebration of the charms of the beautiful Countess, and on an embroidered reshion upon the same table a hand, seulptured in marble, is shown as a representation of "the Royal hand that wrote the verses."

Shakespere and the United States.—The New Fork Weekly Mirror coolly asys—"Meetings have been held in England, and subscriptions entered into for the purpose of purchasing what is deemed a national trophy, and it is not a little lattering to observe that one of the moving causes of anxiety on the subject was apprehension that the Americans were about to interfere, purchase, and carry if the treasure bodily to the United States. Now, if it be still practicable, we hink this fear ought to be realized. Shakespere belongs more to the people of the United States than he does to the people of freat Britain."

J. G.

United States than he does to the people of Great Britain."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the Home-park this morning, visiting the private kennel and the Royal aviary on their return to the Castle. His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein and his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, took leave of the Queen and the Prince this morning, and proceeded to London, from Slough, by the Great Western Railway. Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, rode out on horseback in the morning to Stoke, and returned to the Castle to luncheon with her Majesty. The Royal family were taken for their usual carriage and equestrian exercise both in the morning and afternoon. The Prince Consort drove her Majesty out for an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Royal dimer party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Baroness de Speth, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss L. Dawson Damer, &c. A splendidly ornamented copy of "A Letter to the Queen," relating to the State Apartments, has been presented to her Majesty by the Author.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBEIDGE TO SIE CHARLES KNIGHTLEY.—His Royal

Queen," relating to the State Apartments, has been presented to her Majesty by the Author.

Visit of the Duke of Cambridge left town on Wednesday morning, for Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, to honour Sir Charles Knightley with a visit.

The Duchess of Cambridge.—The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and suite, arrived at the Three Kings Hotel, Basle, on Thursday, the 14th inst.

The Ducke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Monday from Walmer Castle, and left town in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. His Grace returned to Walmer Castle on Wednesday.

Banquet at the Admiralty.—The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Honourable Miss Eden, gave a grand banquet on Monday night, at the noble Earl's official residence in the Admiralty, the guests including the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily de Burgh, the Earl and Countess Grey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, the Hon. Captain Keppell, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Brooke.

Fashionable Dinner Party.—The Earl and Countess Grey gave an elegant dinner on Tuesday to a distinguished party, at their mansion, in Belgrave-square. The guests included his Excellency the Duke de Broglie, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, and Lady Emily de Burgh, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Anson, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, &c.

The Gountess De Flahault.—The Countess de Flahault (Baroness Keith and Nairne) left town on Tuesday for Vienna, his Excellency the Count having some time preceded her.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

On Tuesday afternoon, a deputation from the bankers, merchants, shipowners, and others interested in the trade of Liverpool, waited upon Lord John Russell in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial agreed to a few days since, and signed by a large number of merchants, shipowners, and traders connected with that port, praying that the Government might immediately adopt whatever measures in their opinion they considered most advisable to relieve the pressure which now weighs so heavily on all the commercial classes of the community.

munity.

The deputation was also authorised to represent to the Noble Lord the depressed condition of trade and manufactures in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, owing to the extreme difficulty which the most wealthy houses experience in the attempt to convert securities into money.

The deputation, which consisted of ten gentlemen, included the following:—Mr. William Brown, M.P. (South Lancashire), Mr. Cardwell, M.P. (Liverpool), Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr. G. H. Laurence (Mayor of Liverpool), Mr. T. B. Horsfall, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. William Steward, Mr. James Chapman, and Mr. Weiley.

Mr. William Brown, Mr. (South Lancashire), Mr. Cardwell, Mr. (Liverpool), Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr. G. H. Laurence (Mayor of Liverpool), Mr. T. B. Horsfall, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. William Steward, Mr. James Chapman, and Mr. Weiley.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Cardwell introduced the deputation to Lord John Russell. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. E. Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), were also present.

Lord J. Russell received the deputation with much courtesy, and expressed the willingness which he and his right hon. colleagues present felt to hear any representations which the bankers, merchants, and shipowners of Liverpool were prepared to make with respect to the pressure now experienced by the mercantile community of the country.

Mr. Steward, Mr. Brown, and other gentlemen of the deputation, then proceeded to direct the attention of the noble Lord to the critical position in which the merchants and traders of Liverpool were now placed, in consequence of the existing pressure on the Money Market, and the deplorable condition of trade, commerce, and manufactures. At the present time, produce of every kind could only be disposed of at an enromons sacrifice, which must, sooner or later, if carried to any great extent, involve the trader in ruin. Orders from abroad for godds or produce could not be executed, from the impossibility of converting into cash the bills drawn against: them. The deputation could not refain from expressing their opinion that much of the alarm and want of confidence which now prevailed amid all classes might in great part be allayed by the judicious interference of the Government. The memorialists, a temporary advance by Government, to be secured upon the credit of the country, would effect an immense amount of benefit for the memorialists, a temporary advance by Government, to be secured upon the credit of the country, would refect an immense amount of benefit for the memorialist, a temporary advance by Government, to be secured

THE CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.

The following is a summary of the revision for 1847:-

	Libera Allowed. I		All	Tory.	llowed.
Livery Household	160	200	: ::	6	63
	164	369		7	67
		CTIONS.			
	Expunged.	-		or Withdra	
Liberal.		Double.	Liberal.		ouble.
Livery 130	98	62	250	753	30
Household 280	952	288		100	-
Total 410	1050	350	200	864	31
The state of the s	NUMBE	E OF CASES			
Livery				10. 100	455
Household					3253
Total					708
Of the large number	of names the	as erased f	rom the list	s on objec	tions, it
appears, on examination,	that the maj	ority is con	nposed of n	ames appe	armig as
new, the numbers being	as under:-			L. T.	Dble.
Erased on objections b	V · · ·	**		263 295	90
Of names on present re	SEISIOI				

Total erased The success of either party may be thus condensed: L. 164 .. (T.) 67 .. 410 .. 350 .. (T.)864 .. 31 Claims allowed
Claims disallowed
Objections sustained
Objections sustained by both parties
Objections failed
Objections sustained by both parties

...

Deduct claims disallowed ...

The large number of claims disallowed to either party is accounted claims being made anticipatory of any objection to an erroneous descript

the list, which, should no objection be made, becomes unnecessary; and in those cases where an objection has been made and sustained, and the claim also allowed, the claim has been counted as disallowed, and the objection failed. If the claims disallowed be deducted from the above result, the numbers will stand

cases where an objection has been unde and sustained, and the claim takes allowed, the claim has been counted as disallowed, and the objection failled. If the claims disallowed be deducted from the above result, the numbers will stand as in the above last line.

Carister Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, which as two bours and a half.

Foreign-office, which as two bours and a half with the council of the foreign-office, and a half with the council of the council of the half with the half w

beyond the statute of limitations; so the Government have shuffled out of the payment.

Aneddorf of General Taylor.—A volunteer, lately returned from the war, tells a little aneedote of old "Rough-and-Ready," which is sufficiently characteristic to render it worthy of preservation. The General had assembled his council of officers, the night previous to the glorious conflict at Buena Vista, for the purpose of hearing their suggestions in relation to the approaching battle. A good deal of uneasiness was exhibited—objections were raised—the disadvantages of the immense "odds" were presented—propositions to retire and wait for reinforcements were urged—some were for giving the enemy battle—and one proposed that the American army should "fall back"—when the old here's opinion was asked. "Are you all done, gentlemen?" Every one had finished. "Then, gentlemen, I will adjourn this meeting," coolly added Taylor, "till after the fight, to morrow?" "Good!" was the unanimous response. The battle was fought, and gloriously won!—New York Literary Guestle.

Horrible Death of A Box.—Early on Friday morning (last week), a little boy named Woodcock, the son of Joseph Woodcock, a collier, residing at Hart's-hill, worcestershire, met with a frightful accident, which resulted in instant death. It appears that the unfortunate boy proceeded to the colliery of Messrs. Izon and Co., at Hart's-hill, to take his father's breakfast, and while he was in the act of stooping over the mouth of the pit in which his father was at work, to place the food in the skip, the poor little fellow lost his balance, and was precipitated to the bott om of the shaft, being very much mutilated in the descent.

POSTSCRIPT.

INTERRUPTION OF THE NEGOCIATIONS WITH MEXICO.

An express from Liverpool arrived yesterday, with the following important

news:—
"The Oxford has arrived in the Mersey, with New York papers to the 1st.
They state that the negociations between the United States and Mexico had been broken off, and that almost immediately afterwards, active hostilities had been recommenced between the belligerents; the result of which has been that General Scott was in possession of all the principal streets of Mexico, having, however, previously lost no less than three thousand men. The loss of the Mexicans is not

DISTURBANCE AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

DISTURBANCE AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Irish papers received yesterday contain accounts of rioting in the county of Limerick and elsewhere, in addition to several attempts at murder. On Monday last, about 800 men from the surrounding parishes proceeded to the Rathkeale Workhouse in a body, sounding horns as they went along. A small party of dragoons were called out to prevent the intended attack on the workhouse. A conflict ensued, when the captain had his ear split by a stone, the sergeant's head cut, and a private's eye knocked out. The dragoons had to retreat, and the people assaulted the workhouse. The infantry and police were then called out, the Riot Act was read, and the rioters were dispersed, after two were made prisoners, and one stabbed by the police. The windows of the workhouse were all broken. The head-quarters of the 41st Regiment had arrived from Mullingar, under Lieut. Colonel Browne, and marched to the New Barrack, taking up the quarters of the 59th.

A letter from Tipperary mentions the murder of a gentleman named Lucas, who, it is stated, was shot by some person from behind a hedge on the road-side. The particulars are not given; but it is said that some of Mr. Lucas's tenants had been ejected for non-payment of rent and arrears.

KING'S COUNTY.—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a party of men, six in number, attacked the dwelling-house of a man named Hogan, residing in Ballycummer, Rathdrum, about four miles distant from Philipstown. After placing guards upon the servants to prevent their rendering any assistance, three of the gang entered the sleeping-room of Hogan, who, together with his wife, were at the time in bed. Hogan, nowithstanding that, as he lay, no less than three shots were fired at him, was ultimately enabled to spring to his feet, and wrenching a dagger from one of his assallants, offered such determined resistance that the ruffians retreated, earrying with them one of their party mortally wounded. Hogan's wife was dreadfully b

the finder Weight, be that, but good or the Jurgan of the control to by Nesdo Rev Robert Weight, be that discovered the afterwised of the season of the finder of the find

copious streams were scattered into the middle of the flames, they having, however, in the interim, worked their way up to the well-hole, and fired several rooms in the building. From the direction the fire travelled, it is clear that it originated either in or close to the kitchen. The firemen continued to work without intermission until past six, when the fire was safely extinguished. The adjoining premises have received some damage, but principally by water.

FATAL CATASTROPHE ON THE LEEDS AND THIBSK RAILWAY.—An awful accident happened at the viaduct over the River Wharf, on Tuesday. This stupendous piece of masonry was considered to be progressing most admirably and safely, but on Tuesday, the seventh arch, which was over the river, and nearly completed, fell in with a most tremendous crash. Several men were upon it at the time. James, youngest son of William Verity, of Otley, had his brains dashed out; another young man, named Drake, was buried beneath the ruins, and not likely to be got out for some time; another was dreadfully injured, and two others very narrowly escaped with their lives, by clinging to a few remaining stones.

LATEST EDBELON NEW S.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Our Madrid letters of the 15th instant, inform us that the King received Queen Christina on her arrival at the Palace, and remained closeted with her and the Queen for about three hours. In the course of this conference, the Ministers were summoned to the Queen's presence, but only the Minister of Justice and General Narvaez were able to attend. The Queen, says the Heraldo, received her mother with every demonstration of affection, clasping her in her arms, and shedding tears of joy. The Espanol states that her Majesty also embraced the Duke de Rianzares, with great apparent affection, to which the Duke, who had remained at a respectful distance during the first meeting of the Royal mother and daughter, replied by kissing the Queen's hand with great respect. On the evening of the 14th, Queen Christina dined with the King and the Queen.

remained at a respectful distance during the first meeting of the Royal mother and daughter, replied by kissing the Queen's hand with great respect. On the evening of the 14th, Queen Christina dined with the King and the Queen.

Another grand political demonstration took place at Bologna on the 10th, on the inauguration of the bust of the Pope, which had been sent by the Romans in exchange for the Bolognese flag. The Government and Municipal Authorities, the National Guard, and all the population took part in the fite. The Marquis Potenziani, who was at the head of the deputation which was charged by the Pope himself to present the bust to the Municipality, delivered a speech before Cardinal Amat and all the civil and military authorities, in which, after recommending union, energy, and prudence, he said that the Pope had addressed the deputation and himself as follows:—

"I am penetrated with the wise conduct of my very dear city of Bologna. Assure the Bolognese of my peculiar affection, and tell them that, among the consolations which. Providence has showered on me, that of the union of my well-beloved subjects is not the least."

Some other speeches were delivered, and among them one by M. Galletti, in the name of the National Guard, in the course of which he said, that, though Plus IX., as the Vicar of God, was obliged to preach peace, he was, nevertheless, an Italian, and protector of the national dignity; and that, if words of peace did not suffice, he would remember that the armour of Julius II. had been suspended for three centuries on the walls of the Vatican, that before it many of the enemies of Italy had field, and that the old Pontiff had written on it, in his anger, "Expulsion of the foreigners." This speech excited great enthusiasm.

Several arrests have recently taken place at Naples. Among the persons arrested are the Barons Marsico and Cozolino, two worthy inhabitants of Cosenza, who had just arrived in Naples.

A letter from Leghorn states that the small republic of San Marino, which reckons

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIE CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—The squadron, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, was in the Tagus on the 9th instant. It then consisted of the St. Vincent, 120, Captain Milne, flag of the Commander-in-Chief; Caledonia, 120, Captain M. H. Dixon; Queen, 110, Captain Sir H. Leeke—350 guns and 2400 men—with the Sidon, 18, steam-frigate, Captain Honderson, C.B.; Odin, 16, steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. F. Pelham; Avenger, 8, steam-frigate, Captain Dacres; Dragon, 8, steam-frigate, Captain W. H. Hall; Stromboli, 6, steam-sloop, Captain Fisher; and Jackai, 1, steam-ve-sel, Lieut-Commander Western. "Total, 10 vessels, with above 400 guns, and 3600 men. There was no probability of the squadron going to sea; Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador, required its presence in the Tagus. Some intrigues were understood to be carrying on by the Spaniards.

Death of Major-General Ray.—This officer, who was formerly connected with the Scots Fusilier Guerds, died on the 14th instant, at Elcho House, near Bury St. Edmund's, in the 72nd year of bis age. He entered the army in 1796, was promoted to a Colonelcy in 1837, and to a Major-Generalship by the last. Brevet.

Promotion of the Earl of Dundonald's Son.—The Earl of Auckland has

was promoted to a considery in rist, and to I may be a superfect that the Bervet.

Promotion of the Earl of Dundonald's Son.—The Earl of Auckland has promoted the Hon. Arthur Auckland Leopold Cochrane, third son of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B., who passed in seamanship on board the Collingwood, 80, in the Pacific, in April, 1845, and at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, last week, to the rank of Lieutenant, dating his rank from the time of passing in the Collingwood.

H. M. S. America, 50 guns, Captain Sir T. Maitland, which our readers will recollect took so prominent a part in the capture of the Junta fleet of Oporto, in May last (See No. 268 of our Journal), arrived last week at Plymouth, and has been inspected by the Admiral of the Port, and has been reported "in all respects in the state in which a British ship-of-war should be."

The Cholera.—One victim has fallen to the cholera at Vienna. He died on the 7th inst., in the hospital, and the medical men of Vienna all coincided in the opinion that it was a case of Asiatic cholera.—Letters from Galicia contradict the reports of the cholera having appeared in that country. The typhus fever was raging there, and some persons had died of dysentery. Some sharp frosts had set in, and the cases were less frequent.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 29th ult., state that no case of cholera had as yet manifested itself in that capital, but that it was spreading along the shores of the Black Sea. A number of persons had fallen victims to it at Odessa. The number of doaths at Trebizonde was 103—A number of young medical men have lett Berlin for the Russian provinces, where the cholera has made its appearance, to study the progress of the malady.—Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 5th ult., state that on the authority of the official reports received by the Government, the cholera continued to advance towards the north and east. Cases of it had occurred at Orel, at Toula, and even in the village of Pensa, situated at only fifty leagues from Moscow. In the province of Astrakan, in which there were 31,300 inhabitants, 5915 cases had occurred, and 3131 deaths. The disease still raged with great severity at Tscharno Jarsk and in the environs. At Saratof, the capital of the province of that name 2500 persons had been attacked, 1991 of whom had died. In the country of the Cossacks of the Don there had been 12,651 cases, of which 7017 terminated fatally. At Charkov 53 persons had been carried off, and on September 15th there were 588 sick at Kursk. At Wornonesch, a town with a population of 44,000, the cholera broke out on the 4th of September, and 420 new cases and 15th deaths had occurred daily. On the 16th three were 1019 persons illed the second of the country of the cholera broke out on the 4th of September, and 420 new cases and

and state that the furn-out of the factory operatives is at present confined to Mossley and Ashtor; but meeting the distinct the superior of the state that the furn-out of the factory operatives is at present confined to Mossley and Ashtor; but meeting the against any distribution of the very many the state that the furn-out of the factory operatives is at present confined to Mossley and Ashtor; but meeting to against any distribution of the very many the state that the furn-out of the factory operatives of Manchester, to the Birkchies and short; but meeting to against any distribution of the very many than the following important announcement:—"The purchase of the Birkchies and Docks by Government to find the isunds required on loan."

DEFARSSION IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRIBUTION.—The trust is to be changed; six Commissioners to be appointed by Birkchiesed, six by Wallasy, three by the bondholders, and one, the Chairman, by the Grown, Government to find the isunds required on loan."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE MERCHANTS' WALK (SOUTH WEST ANGLE), ROYAL EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTS ON 'CHANGE.

MERCHANTS ON 'CHANGE.

Although, on the completion of the New Royal Exchange, we illustrated, in our Journal, the principal points of this magnificent edifice, we have not hitherto presented our readers with any scene from the actual business of the Exchange. The annexed Engraving shows a portion of the Ambulatory, or Merchants' Walk, at the South West Angle; reminding us of Addison's fine reflections on a similar scene in the Exchange of his time:—

"There is no place in the town," says he, "which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me a secret satisfaction, and in some measure gratifies my vanity, as I am an Englishman, to see so rich an assembly of countrymen and foreigners consulting together upon the private business of mankind, and making this metropolis a kind of emporium for the whole earth. I must confess I look upon high-'change to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. Factors in 'the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world: they negotiate affairs, conclude treaties, and maintain a good correspondence between those wealthy societies of men that are divided from one another by seas and oceans, or live on the different extremities of a continent. I have often been pleased to hear disputes adjusted between an inhabitant of Japan and an Alderman of London; or to see a subject of the Great Mogul entering into a league with one of the Czar of Muscovy. I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several ministers of commerce, as they are distinguished by their different walks and different languages. Sometimes I am jostled among a body of Armenians; sometimes I am lost in a crowd of Jews; and sometimes make one in a group of Dutchmen. I

am a Dane, Swede, or Frenchman at different times; or rather fancy myself like the old philosopher, who, upon being asked what countryman he was, replied that he was a citizen of the world. . . . This grand scene of business gives me an infinite variety of solid and substantial entertainment."

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

THE CHARTIST HOUSE.

THE Clearing House is an important adjunct to the vast business of the London Bankers, by means of which a great saving of time and money is effected. The present Clearing establishment is situated in the corner of a court at the back of the Guardian Insurance Office, in Lombard-street. The working of the establishment may be thus briefly explained.

The cheques and bills of exchange, on the authority of which a great part of the money paid and received by bankers is made, are taken from each of the Clearing-bankers to the Clearing-house, several times in the day; and the cheques and bills drawn on one banker are cancelled by those which he holds on others.

There are very few persons in London, unconnected with banking, who have

others.

There are very few persons in London, unconnected with banking, who have entered the precincts of this celebrated establishment. It is fitted up with desks for each of the Clearing-bankers, whose names, taking the first of each firm, are arranged in alphabetical order over each desk.

Mr. Tate, who, in his "Modern Cambist," has fully explained the system, says:

"The rapidity with which the last charges are required to be entered, and the bustle which is created by their swift distribution through the room are difficult

to be conceived. It is, then, on the point of striking four, and on days of heavy business, that the beauty of the alphabetical arrangement of the clearer's desk is to be seen. All the distributors are moving the same way round the room with no further interference than may arise from the more active pressing upon or outstripping the slower of their fellow-assistants. With equal celerity are their last credits entered by the clearers. A minute or two having passed, all the noise has ceased. The deputy-clearers have left with the last charges on their houses; the clearers are silently occupied in casting up the amounts of the accounts in their books, balancing them, and entering the differences in their balance-sheets, until at length announcements begin to be heard of the probable amounts to be received or paid, as a preparation for the final settlement. The four o'clock balances having been entered in the balance-sheet, each clearer goes round to check and mark off his accounts with the rest, with, 'I charge you, or 'I credit you,' according as each balance is in his favour or against him.

In 1810, when forty-six banks settled with each other at the Clearing-house, the accounts cancelled in one day have sometimes, it is said, amounted to £15,000. In the Appendix to the Second Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Banks, there is a return of the payments made through the Clearing-house for the year 1839, and, omitting all sums under £100, the total was £954,401,600. The average for each day would consequently be rather more than £3,000,000 sterling (the actual payments range from £1,500,000 to £6,250,000), while that of the sums actually paid was about £213,000. It has, however, sometimes happened that a single house has had to pay above half a million of money. The payments through the Clearing-house of three bankers, in 1839, ranged from £100,000,000 to £107,000,000 each.



THE CLEARING-HOUSE, IN LOMBARD-STREET.

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NUMA IN THE GROTTO OF EGERIA.

As an interesting memorial of the genius of the late Mr. Howard, R.A., we have engraved one of his most pleasing pictures—"Numa in the Grotto of Egeria." in the possession of B. Hicks, Esq. The subject is the classic story of the loves of Numa and Egeria:—

of Numa and Egeria;—

EGERIA! emanation of the mind
That beam'd on Roma, like the shepherd's star,
Hymning the song of peace to human kind,
Guiling the warrior from his battlecar;
Wisely did Numa, in the days afar,
Take loving, prudent counsel from thy lips,
While fiftfully upon thy Grotto's spar
Shone out the pale Moon from her shroud's eclipse.
Not Rhea, Circe, not Calypso—Thou,
Sweet goddess nymph! Thy love was
vestal fire;
The smile of heaven lit up thy spotless brow,
And banish'd from thy heart all low
desire;

desire;
Themis consigned to thee her peaceful tome.
To humanise the robber bands of Rome!

How breathlessly the peaceful King would hear Thy words, and treasure them within his soul, Resolved to mitigate Rome's red career, And lead her sons beneath the law's control!

control!

Vain was the effort!—Glory's baneful goal

Wiled the Eternal City to her doom—
The waves of Time o'er all her trophies

roll,
And Cæsar's dust is scatter'd from its tomb! Yet, Numa's name shall live—Egeria!

thine, Long as the world shall hallow law or

peace—
Long as the minstrel's spirit may entwine
The song of love, and bid wars 'larums

cease.

For ever sacred be the sylvan spot
Where Time's wing lingers o'
Egeria's grot.—L.

The reader will, probably, recollect that Lord Byron has enshrined in his "Childe Harold"

Egeria I sweet creation of some heart Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
As thine ideal breast.

As thine ideal breast.

* * * *

The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled
With thine Elysian water-drops; the face
Of thy cave-guarded spring, with years unwrinkled,
Reflects the meek-eyed genius of the place,
Whose green, wild margin now no more crase
Art's works; nor must the bubbling waters sleep,
Prison'd in marble, bubbling from the base

Prison'd in unavers,
base
Of the cleft statue, with a gentle leap
The rill runs o'er, and round, fern,
flowers, and ivy creep
Fantastically tangled. * * *

Here didst thou dwell, in this en-chanted cover, Egeria! thy all heavenly bosom beat-

ing
For the far footsteps of thy mortal

lover;
The purple midnight veil'd that Mystic meeting
With her most starry canopy, and seating
Thyself by thine adorer, what befel?
This cave was surely shaped out for the greeting
Of an enamoured Goddess, and the cell
Haunted by holy Love—the earliest oracle!—Canto IV.



"NUMA IN THE GROTTO OF EGERIA." - PAINTED BY THE LATE MR. HOWARD, R.A.

GOING TO CHURCH. DRAWN BY BENDEMAN.

This is a landscape reposing in the stillness of the Sabbath, with a village congreation going to the House of God, through fields blessed with plenty. It is a scene which may be witnessed in many a village of South Germany. The roadside

shrine to which the old man is reverently uncovering, will be immediately recognised by the traveller as a local feature. This painting belongs to the later style of Bendeman—the head of the Dusseldorf school. His earliest was the religious or symbolic-historical. His "Mourning Jews," taken from the Psalm; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," is well known. Like his "Jeremiah on the Ruins of Jerusalem," it has had a great popularity as an engraving. He also excels in the Idyllic; and his scenes, taken from rural life, are very beautiful. Such are his "Two Girls at the Fountain," the "Harvest," the "Shepherd and Shepherless," and the "Going to Church," which we have reproduced. The characteristic of Bendeman are ascalm gentle temperament, deep religious feeling, and excessive modesty: all these may be tracedin his works. He is the son of a rich banker of Berlin, and was a pupil of Schadow.

Blest is the Sabbath morn—and

Blest is the Sabbath morn-and

Germany!

Most holy dost thou keep the day of rest.

Heart-moving is the scene when o'er the lea,

Where the young Harvest rears aloft his crest,

Proceeds the congregation: Hoary

And dimpled Childhood and the maiden fair,

Lowly and high by sacred thoughts impell'd,

Come to breathe forth the voice or breathe forth the voice

of praise and pray'r.
Blest is the Sabbath morn—and

Germany; Well dost thou keep the Christian Jubilee!

From thee, illustrious Land! sprang

forth the hearts
That battled for soul-freedom.
And from the
Religion joyfully receives the arts
Of Lyre and Pencil, noble Ger-

many!
Long may thy worthy sons pursue
the path
Of single-soul'd integrity—and
stand

Aloof from party or sectarian wrath, Bound by the love-bond to the Father-Land. Blest is the Sabbath! Hallow'd

ever be
The day of rest, true Germany! in
thee!—L.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.—Nothing is talked of here, in the musical circles, but the immense triumph just achieved at four concerts given at the Académic Royale de Musique, on the 9th, 11th, 13th, and 15th instant, by the contraito Marietta Alboni. I arrived in Paris on the 14th, and was present at the concluding entertainment, on Friday last. I am now in a position to confirm in every degree, the statements you will have seen in the Parisian journals. Since the days of Madame Catalani, an old habitué assured me, that he had never heard such furors as at Alboni's singing. The applause reminded me of the reception given to Duprez, on his début; the Lind raptures at Hr Majesty's Theatre, in a still more irtense degree, may afford your home readers some notion of the scene. First, however, let me speak of the difficulty of entrance. At the opening of the box office, on Friday morning, I was astonished to find a queue, or line of people, formed as far as the Rue Grange Bateliere, anxiously waiting their turn for admittance. Having purchased from a man in the front rank, who had planted himself there at daybreak, his position, I was one of the first in the office, and



found to my annoyance that every stall in the orchestra, balcony, &c, and every seat in a box were already let the day before. Nothing was left but a reserved seat in the pit, from which three rows had a way to the theatre in the evening, the price of an orchestra stall. He demanded fitty francs! I saw a couple of napoleons (forty francs) paid, by one determined the price of an orchestra stall. He demanded fitty francs! I saw a couple of napoleons (forty francs) paid, by one determined annateur. These prices, for Paris, are enormous.

The interior of the house, densely crowded in every part, was magnificent; the great majority of the occupants in the boxes being elegantly-dressed ladies. The political, diplomatic, financial, literary, and uristical celebrities everture, were unasually great. At eight ordices, after took some liberties, the curtain were unasually great. At eight ordices, after took some liberties, the curtain of the company of the stage were discovered the chorus singers in evening dress, seated on a raised platform. After a pause, Mille. Alboni, dressed in white, appeared with her music in her hands. She advanced to the stage-lamps, and commenced the opening scena of dreace, in "Semiramide." After a few hars, one excimantion of wonder and delight broke from the auditory; and then, as she progressed, the murmurs of ecstacy were changed at the close into choose overwheming burst of cheering; it was a hurricante, from Beethover's "Ruin, as the progressed, the murmurs of ecstacy were changed at the close into choose of the came of the farther of the control of the control of the came of the change of the came of the change of the came of the change of the

SONG OF THE SONDERBUND.

Rifles are round the Righi Berg,

That never miss'd their aim;
And Kusnacht keeps the bow of Tell,
And glories in his name.
And 'twas by the Fier Walden Zee,
That Freedom's shout arose,
When prouder lakes were slumbering
In the chains of base repose.

Brothers! although a "sunder'd band,"
Our hearts are with you still.
We are children of the Vaterland,
Sons of the vale and hill.
Our fathers conquered side by side,
Against an empire's might;
Still let us in ourselves confide,
And God defend the right!

SUNDERBUND.

Let Zurich raise her myriad men,
And Berne full many more;
Then come and dye each hill and glen
With a patriot people's gore;
But woe betide the fratricide,
Who rushes to the sword;
When gentle Peace might prove his guide,
And the God of Peace adored!

Then, by our freeborn hills around,
And the blessed stars above,
Our Eagle shall not yet be found
Tame as the timid dove!
We feel not fear, for our right is clear,
The freedom of the Soul;
For that the banner shall we rear,
Against a world's control.—L. Against a world's control.-L.

SCOTLAND.

THE LORD PROVOSTSHIP OF EDINBURGH.—Mr. Black has consented to retain

THE LORD PROVOSTSHIP OF EDINBURGH.—Mr. Black has consented to retain the office of chief magistrate for another year.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The academic visit of Lord John Russell to Glasgow is to be taken advantage of by the Lord Provost and magistrates, who are about to meet for the purpose of resolving as to the best means of bringing the state of the money market under his Lordship's notice.

IMPROVED REVENDE AT GLASGOW.—It is very gratifying to find that the trade of Glasgow is still greatly on the increase; and that, although the duties on corn have been suspended for the last nine months, the Customs revenue for the year just ended has reached £696,600, being an increase over the year preceding of £95,000; and that, while the revenue tables for Great Britain, now published, exhibit a falling off in the last quarter, there is an excess at Glasgow of above £22,000.

FAIAL ACCIDENT ON THE HAWICK RAILWAY.—On Saturday a painter in

£22,000.

FAIAL ACCIDENT ON THE HAWICK RAILWAY.—On Saturday a painter in Edinburgh, named James Milne, was killed on the Hawick Railway, at a point near Lasswade. It appears he had been walking between the rails, when a train, proceeding from Dalkeith to Gorebridge, came up and overtook him before had stepped aside out of its way. The unhappy man was literally crushed to

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT EDINBURCH.—On Saturday evening Mr. Wilson, dentist, Young-street, Edinburgh, lost his life under circumstances of a most affecting kind. It appears he had gone to Trinity to visit a patient, and having done so, he proceeded to the railway station there, along with Dr. Scott, to return to Edinburgh by the seven o'clock train. The train not having arrived, Mr. Wilson, it appears, had diverted himself by inspecting the accommodation at the station, and in doing so he opened a door which leads from the check office to a coal-cellar on the ground floor by a curved stone stair, which commenced at the threshold of the door. Never imagining that there would be any such descent, but that the door opened to a 100m with a floor quite level to that of the office, and it being dark, Mr. Wilson stepped forward, and immediately he fell down, falling on his back on the stair. On being taken up, it was found that his spinal cord had been raptured, which caused paralysis of the extremities. The unfortunate gentleman expired at two o'clock on Sunday morning. What renders the case peculiarly melancholy, is that his wife died about six weeks ago, leaving eight children, the youngest of whom is only three years of age.

Poisonne at Glasgow.—A man named Keenan, a labourer, living in Hunterstreet, Glasgow, died on Sunday, under circumstances leading to the belief that he had been poisoned; and on an officer's making inquiry into the circumstances, deceased's wife was apprehended on a charge of murder. A post mortem examination, by Dr. Easton, showed that the death of the man had been caused by laudanum; and it is believed that the drug was administered to him on Sabbath, while he was under the influence of liquor. Deceased was about 40 years old, and his wife is the same age. eces.
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT EDINBUEGH.—On Saturday evening Mr. Wilson

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.—The population of Sweden amounts to about 3,500,000 souls, and has only three mendicants in every 400 persons; while in Norway they reckon five out of every 100; in Denmark, 4; in Wurtemberg, 5; in Switzerland, 10; in Italy, 13; in France, 15; and in the British Islands collectively, 17; although in England separately there are only 10. In France the number of foundlings supported at the expense of the State was, in 1844, 123,394, demanding an annual outlay of 6,701,829f, 12c., or 54f. 6c., a-head. In Paris the charitable establishments afford relief to 95,000 paupers. At Berlin the number of mendicants has become doubled between 1822 and 1846; the number of families in that capital supported by charity has increased from 2990 to 3445. In London it is computed that there are 25,000 persons who daily practise mendicity or robbery.

Sharks att Guerneet.—On Thursday morning a shark was discovered, at a short distance from St. Sampson's Harbour, Guerneey, by a fisherman and his crew, who were in a boat off that spot. They happened to have with them a harpoon and a musket, with which they attacked the voracious stranger. The former was lodged in its body, but, so far from disabling it, only rendered it furious; and it was not till it had been pierced by five bullets that it was deprived of life. The shark was then, with some difficulty, got into the boat and brought on shore, and proved to be shout two years old, and one of the blue species, and measuring nearly eight feet. It had two rows of teeth, and the mouth was about a foot wide. A shoat of animals of this sort was seen a few days ago off Sark—a circumstance of very rare occurrence in that latitude.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Next week will bring to a close the racing season of 1847—with the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket. That occasion will extend over the whole six days; hand, according to the "Racing Calendar," which was published on the 19th instant, it will show, upon the lists, at all events, not less than sixty-five races—that is to say, fourteen for the first day, Monday, eight for Tuesday, nine for Wednesday, a dozen for Thursday, fourteen for Friday, and eight for Saturday. A large proportion are, of course, matches, and most probably these will be added to, especially on the last day, so as nearly, if not quite, to make up for the small sweepstakes and handleaps that may not fill. The Houghton, too, has some very interesting events to dispose of—such as the Criterion, the best two-year-old frial of the year; the Cambridgeshire, the finals of the crack handleaps; the Nursery, the Audley End Stakes, and others. The Cambridgeshire is now the sole hope of the market; it is the last too on hand among the sweep and lottery dealers, who, however, taking time by the forelock, have already a substitute for it on the stocks. The Great Matropolitan Stakes—the first great handleap of the season, to be run for at the Epsom Spring Meeting—has been put on the carpet with indomitable sprint. Mr. Dorling, of racing-card immortality, was the founder of that sporting race; and, by his exertions, and the co-operation of his friends, it bids fair, thus early, to be an Olympic leviathan in 1848. They have subscribed themselves and caused others to do the same, so that its bonus or premium already boasts of hundreds sterling—and may reach thousands, should it go on as it has begun. We wish good speed to Mr. Dorling, and his energy in favour of the especial racing arena of the metropolis. The citizens of London are indebted to him for a greatly improved system at their favourite course—for an increase of sport, and better facilities for enjoying it. Those who stand the consense of processing gambling, do not share our good wishes with him.

As th

TATTERSALL'S.

Mondax.—A very full muster, but more cry than wool. We may observe, towever, that the following horses were really in force for the Cambridgeshire:—braidine, Giselle, Collingwood, Prior of St. Margaret's, Patriot, and Hydrangea, tome others were backed, but the outlay was in small sums.

8 to 1 agst Geraldine (t) 11 to 1 — Pricr of St. Mar 16 to 1 agst Patriot (t) 11 to 1 — Pricr of St. Mar 16 to 1 — Foreclosure (t) 20 to 1 — George Hudson 13 to 1 — Giselle (t) 13 to 1 — Collingwood (t) 25 to 1 — Newcourt DEERY.	30 to 1 agst Dulcet 30 to 1 — Bridle 40 to 1 — Reminiscence 40 to 1 — Deriades 40 to 1 — Wanota 100 to 1 — Rough and Ready
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16 to 1 agst Glendower (t) | 25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t) | 30 to 1 agst Loadstone (t)

THURSDAY.—There was no improvement in the amount of the business transacted, and, at least on the Cambridgeshire, no movement of any importance beyond the elevation of Giselle to the premiership. On the Derby, however, a great change will be found in Springy Jack, who was driven back to 20 to 1, and was quite friendless. Glendower, Flatcatcher, and The Stinger were in great request.

9 1	01	=	Giselle Geraldine Patriot . Hydrangea Pricr of St. Mar- garet's 1000 to 10 each	CAMBRIDGESHIER. 15 to 1 agst Colling wood 16 to 1 —— Queen Mary 18 to 1 —— Foreclosure 16 to 1 —— George Hudson 25 to 1 —— Lady Wildair 25 to 1 —— Newcourt agst Christopher, Colleen Bawn,	30 to 1 agst War Eagle (t) 30 to 1 — Reminiscence (t) 30 to 1 — Wanota 50 to 1 — Rufus 50 to 1 — Tragical (t) and Clermont (t)
11 1	lo 1	agst	Surplice	DERBY.	28 to 1 agst The Stinger (t)

ASCENT OF MB. GREEN AT BRUSSELS.—Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronau ascended at Brussels on Monday, from the Prado, in the presence of an immense crowd. At a quarter to four he ascended into the air, accompanied by two amateurs. Mr. Green remarked that the air of Brussels was heavy to an extraordinary extent: when he had arrived at an altitude of about 6000 metres the thermometer showed 90 deg. of Reaumur. The weather being extremely calm, the balloon advanced but slowly. At a quarter before five the aeronauts descended, at ten miles from the gates of Louvain. This is the 174th ascent which Mr. Green has made. He proposes to accomplish his 175th at Brussels. The two gentlemen who went up with Mr. Green say that the sight was very fine, and far exceeded their expectations.

POLICE.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—At WORSHIP-STEEET, on Tuesday, Charles Westbrook, a low, ruffianly-locking fellow, was charged with having committed a murderous assault upon his wife, by which she was so scriously injured that her life is in danger. It appeared, from the evidence of a policeman of the G Division, that he was on duty on Sunday night last, when he received information that a man had quarrelled with a woman, and had nearly killed her, by striking her on the head with a hammer. He proceeded to a court in Whitecross-street, where he found a large mob of persons, and a woman was bleeding from the head and insensible, and she was taken away for medical assistance. On making inquiries, he found that she was the prisoner's wife, and that, after quarrelling with her, he scized a large hammer, now produced, with which he beat her about her head, and injured her severely. He took the prisoner to the station-house. The officer produced a medical certificate stating that the woman was most seriously injured about the head, and the least excitement might endanger her life. Mr. Arnold asked the prisoner we wished to say anything to the charge against him. Tho prisoner replied that he way very sorry for what had happened. The fact was that he was quite drunk, and did not know what he was about at the time. The constable said that on the Sunday night after the wife had received the injury, and when the prisoner was in custody, she said she did not what to prosecute him. She was in a very bad state at the time. Mr. Arnold, however, paid no attention to this, and remarked that it was evident he woman must be in a bad state, and severely injured. He was accordingly remanded.

System of Plunder by a Khorowoman—An Anne Simmons, shopwoman to Mesers. Marshall and Co., silk mercers, &c., in. Vere-street, Oxford-street, was charged with having robbed her employers to a considerable amount. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner to a ford time for the produced a large box with the stolen goods in it, and it further appeared fr

copy. It was directed to her husband, who is called Peter M'Gee, alias Wood, alias Thompson:

Dear Friends—We hope those few lines will find each of you in the enjoyment of good health, as it leaves us all at present. We were from Birmington at the time your letter arrived there, or well leave. Give one heat transport to from Birmington at the time your letter arrived there, or well leave. Give one heat reports to Mrs. Anderson, and tell her we are well as the service of the husband being in trouble as well as others. We have been spending the day in this delightful hole. Richard says you know it well. We have been spending the day in this delightful hole. Richard says you know it well. We have been spending the day, we have dropped on some first-rate menkery lately. We have got a capital recipit for hair day, which Richard says he will sell you for a trifle. We expect to be in Birmingham in about a week, and you can address a letter to us at Joseph's in Old Thomsastrob, where the old woman is still staying. With best respects to all inquiring friends, we remain,

Horsford said he had ascertained, and he had received the willing assistance of the police, that every one of the signatures was fictitious, but he could not find any one to whom she had applied on the day he apprehended her. A venerable gentleman who was sitting next the Lord Mayor, when the prisoner was put to the bar, said, "Why, that woman got half a sovereign from my wife some time ago at Brixton."—The Prisoner: Al, Sir, you wickedly wanted to inveigle me. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor said no doubt women of the villamous trade followed by the prisoner would not hesitate to make any charge, either for money or revenge. He much regretted that the evidence against her fell short of conviction, but she should be watched, and the heaviest punishment should certainly follow her conviction.—The prisoner: You shall never see my face again, nor my husband's, if we once get out of the City. The prisoner was then discharged. The Commercial confidence of the p

salton advanced but dowly. All a quatter before five the accounts descended, at the miles from the gates of Lowers, This is the Util Macent with Mr. Green and the part of the control of and commission brokers, may be exposed as your lordship may best judge. I have marked a paragraph in one of the circulars with red link. I remain, &c.

The paragraph is as follows;—"It is particularly requested, if this circular is of no immediate service, it may not be shown unless to a confidential and respectable friend, whose object it is likely to serve, or you might wish to avail yourself of this assistance on some future occasion, as it is not multiplicity of business we want, but respectability, and in the safe, quiet, mercantile manner which our friends have now for so many years approved of." The Lord Mayor observed, that exact copies of the circulars enclosed had been for several years sent round, the swindlers who used them having adopted a great variety of names. The perseverance in the practice of addressing them to merchants and traders, whose names and addresses were obtained from the "Directory," was sufficient evidence of success, if there were not the positive and melancholy testimony of the victims who had from time to time addressed the Chief Magistrate to supplicate attention to the cruel plunder to which they had been subjected. He hoped that, at such a time as the present, those who suffered from a temporary emergency, would not make themselves liable to more severe and bitter injury, by believing one word of the contents of these circulars. If those who joined in such a vile conspiracy happened to be within his jurisdiction, he should certainly proceed to very summary operations. The mischief accomplished by the repeated exposures in the press, was, he was given to understand, incalculable. The only mode, he regretted to say, which he had of counteracting the future operations of the gangs of rascals with whom the metropolis abounded, was by steadily and resolutely denouncing them in the justice-room, and thus recommending them to the wholesome castigation of the press, to which the public were so vastly indebted for its information and admonitions upon the subject.

BLACK.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty, "in consideration of the piety, eloquence, and learning of the late Dr. Chalmers," has granted a pension of £50 a-year to his widow, and £25 a-year to each of his five daughters. The warrant is dated on the 11th inst., and the payments, "to commence from the 1st of July last," are to be made in trust to the Rev. Dr. William Hanna.

Accounts from Silesia state that the winter has already set in, and the mountains are covered with snow.

On the 13th inst., the Cracow Railway was solemnly inaugurated, after it had been consecrated by Bishop Sentowski. The first Cracow steamengine, with a long train of carriages and luggage waggons, left at half-past ten for the Prussian frontiers.

A portion of the property of the late William Smith, Esq., of Norwich, situate out at the Market-gates, recently realised the enormous rate of £1300 an acre.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 3rd states, on the authority of the last accounts received from the Caucasus, that the chelera had entirely ceased there.

there.

Mr. Howe, Senior Inspector of the Waterside Department of the Customs in London, succeeds Mr. Weston, the late Surveyor-General.

The Démocratie Pacifique states, that on taking down the heavy canopy of the bed of the late Duchess de Praslin, it was discovered that the screws, with the exception of one, which was half nnscrewed, had been removed, and the holes filled up with wax. The screws and nuts which had been removed were found in the drawer of a commode in the bed-room of the late Duke.

A letter from Stockholm dated October 5, says, that Count Bjornstjerna, well known both as a diplomatist and an author, was on the 3rd instant, attacked by a fit of apoplexy in the street. He now lies in a hopeless state.

Accounts from Berlin of the 13th inst., state that the prices of bread-stuffs, as well as potatoes, had already again risen considerably, but this is entirely attributed to temporary delays, owing to the low-water state of the river, and to evil-minded speculators.

and to evil-minded speculators.

So great is the rage for playing at cards in Russia just now, that in the imperial manufactory at St. Petersburgh 1200 dozen sets are made every day; that is to say, 14,400 sets a day, or 526,600 every year. This immense number is insufficient, and the nobility of St. Petersburgh have addressed a petition to the Government, which has the monopoly of this manufactory, to obtain an angmentation of the supply.

A the receiver of the supply.

At the request of some of the leading hop planters of Kent, the sancellor of the Exchequer has consented to postpone the payment of the Nomber duty for a month.

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Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst., state that a terrible Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst., state that a terrible fire had broken out in the city of Kostroma, which destroyed 118 dwelling-houses and the convent. On the same night another fire broke out in a parallel street, but happily only one house was burnt. The next day, at seven o'clock in the eventing, the inhabitants were a third time called upon to witness a part of their town in flames. Another fire occurred, which proceeded with such rapidity that in an incredibly short time seventy houses were burnt to ashes.

M. Solikow, a young officer of the Russian navy, left the port of Mezen, at the head of a small expedition, at the beginning of August, 1846, to explore the Straits of Matotchekine, which run between the islands of Nova-Zembla, and which are very little known. Notwithstanding the excessive cold, he proposed to pass the winter in the country, to make observations. Since his departure no news has been received of him.

Moscow enjoyed the spectacle of a very fine Aurora Borealis in the evening of the 24th ult. The light extended to 120 to 150 degrees on the horizon of the north, and was so strong that it caused the light of the moon to become pale. It was weakest at the Constellation of the Swan and the Engle, which were then at the meridian. The phenomenon commenced at 40 minutes past seven, and ceased at eight o'clock.

The opening of that section of the Cologne and Minden Railroad, which runs between Minden and Hamm, took place on the 15th, but without the content of the content of the trapleter the rail from

The opening of that section of the Cologne and Minden Railroad, which runs between Minden and Hamm, took place on the 15th, but without any ceremonies. This line will enable travellers to go direct by rail from Ostend and Paris to Berlin and Vienna, and, in a very short time, to Trieste.

Sir Peter Laurie has given notice for the next Court of Common Council that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, be presented to Mr. Brooke, the R-jah of Sarawak, in testimony of the admiration of the Court of the courage, zeal, discretion, ability, and disinterestedness displayed by him in the Island of Borneo in the Indian Archipelago, and in the peaceful establishment of order and good government at Sarawak in that island.

The London and North-Western Railway Company recently issued circulars to all companies with which they are connected, urgently recommending that, wherever it was practicable, railway works should be suspended for the present; and the recommendation has been adopted by most of the companies to which it was made. All works on the London and North-Western Line (and those lines now exceed 500 miles in extent) which could be postponed, have been suspended indefinitely.

Cabrera, the well-known Carlist General, paid last week a visit

been suspended indefinitely.

Cabrera, the well-known Carlist General, paid last week a visit to Nice, where he remained two days; after which he returned to Genoa. No political manifestation had taken place at Nice, and a great number of Russian and English families had arrived, with the intention of remaining during the winter.

winter.

It is reported at Brighton that the Royal Pavilion is shortly to be razed to the ground, and the report derives confirmation from the fact that all the domestics now engaged at the Pavilion are to be discharged at Christmas, the majority of them to have three months' salary in advance on receiving their discharge. The old servants are to be drafted to other Royal establishments.

Accounts from Parma state that a serious misunderstanding has taken place between the Archduchess Maria Louisa and some of the authorities of Parma.

Letters from Hamburg of the 14th instant state that the Money Market there became easier and easier every day, and that not the slightest fear of any reaction from our financial crisis was any longer entertained.

The Criminal Court at Darmstadt has resolved to make the mysterious death of the Countess of Goerlitz the subject of a criminal trial, and has issued warrants against the Count and several other suspected individuals.

The Council of the Royal Manchester Institution have announced their intention of opening an evening exhibition of the works of modern artists.

The Council of the Royal Manchester Institution have announced their intention of opening an evening exhibition of the works of modern artists, the charge for admission to which is only twopence.

About £150,000 in gold has been received at the Bank of England from France. The account given is, that it has been purchased by the firm of Rothschild and Co., a little above the Mint price, in order to relieve themselves from dependence on the Bank of England for accommodation, for which it is said they are paying at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

The opening of the Berlin Railway will greatly facilitate the correspondence with Belgium. The Prussian State Casette, posted at Berlin on the evening of the 15th, arrived at Brussels at half-past five on the 17th. This is a gain of twenty-four hours.

A bill has been presented to the Greek Chamber of Representatives for making the pecuniary advance of M. Eynard part of the public debt at an interest of 6 per cent.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed that lentils and yams be added to the list of articles with which the Navigation Laws have been suspended until the 1st of March next.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 8th inst., that Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain, had arrived at Moscow. After several weeks of mild autumn weather (adds the letter) we have been suddenly transplanted into winter; during the last two days it has been snowing incessantly, consequently the snow is now Jying thick in the streets.

There is at present in the orchard of Mr. Bowe, of Stair, near

There is at present in the orchard of Mr. Bowe, of Stair, near Keswick, an apple tree in full bloom.

At the Bank on Wednesday there was a further arrival of gold from Paris, to the amount of £30,000.

Great apprehensions are expressed that the winter will cause great distress in the Highlands, "but," says the Scotsman, "somebody or another draws at least #576,000 of rent from the three counties in which the distress is prephendia."

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 5th states that no intelligence has been received of the French aeronaut, M. Lédet, who, it will be remembered, ascended in a balloon on the 12th ult. from that city, and has not since been heard of, though his balloon fell into the Lake of Lodoga. On the evecing of the day on which M. Lédet made his ill-lated ascent, his sister w. s attacked with sickness, of which she died the next day. Madame Lédet, his wife, who was at Moscow, immediately on learning that he had disappeared, set out in the hope of finding him.

Thirty-nine competitors have sent in plans in competition for d asylum at Colney Hatch, with estimates varying from £40,000 to

A well known actor on the Edinburgh stage entered into an engagement with Jenny Lind, securing her singing powers for the gratification of the lieges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth; the terms were £400 per night. When the gifted Swede was performing in England she was taken ill, and as before that event considerable preparatory expense had been incurred in Scotland, the speculator became rather alarmed, and accordingly insured the life of Jenny Lind for six weeks, for one thousand pounds. The only effect of this step was to reduce the gross profits of her visit by a twenty-pound note.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 11th of October was 1742—one less than the number of the corresponding week in 1846. The total number between London and Calais during the same week was 285, 122 less than that of the corresponding week last year.

Mr. Emerson, the American author, is expected shortly in England. Mr. Emerson will lecture at the Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute of Manchester, as well as at the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute, during the month of November. A well known actor on the Edinburgh stage entered into an en-

CHESS

2, R to B 8th (ch)

(a) 1. Q takes Kt | 3, R takes Q (ch) | Q to her B sq | 4, Q to K 8th—Mate

PROBLEM, No. 196. By Mr. Horwitz.

	LONDON CLUB.	THEFT MAKES AREELEN	TITLE LILLY MALES IN	J, 01 1111
	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	(WHITE Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
	1. K P two	K P two	20. K B to Q B 2d	Q to Q 2d
	2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q B takes Kt	Kt takes B
	3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to K B 4th	KR to K4th
	4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	23. Kt to K 6th	Q B P one
	5, Q B P one	KB to R4th		P takes P
	6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	25. R takes R	P takes R
	7. Q P two	P takes P	26. R to Q sq	B to Q 5th
	8. P takes P (α)	Q P one	27. Kt takes B (d)	P takes Kt
	9. Q P one sq	Q Kt to K 2d	28. R takes P	Q to Q B 2d
	10. K P one sq	P takes P	29. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)(e)	
	11. Kt takes P	KBP one (b)		K R P one
	12. Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to K B 4th	31. K Kt P two	Q to K 2d
	13. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d	32. R to K R 5th	R to K B sq
	14. Q B to R 3d	Q Kt to Q 3d	33. Q to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d
	15. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	34. Q takes Q	R takes Q
	16. K B to Kt 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. R to K 5th	K Kt P two
	17. K R P one	B takes Kt	36. R to K 7th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
	18. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 4th	37. QRP two sq	Kt to Q 5th
۱	19. Q Kt to K 2d	KR to Ksq	38. B to Q sq	Q R P one

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS. SAME PLAYERS. WHITE (Mr. H.) 14. B to Q KT 5th (ch) K to B sq (a) 15. Kt to K B 3d 16. R takes Kt 17. B takes P 18. Q P one 19. P takes P (c) 21. K P one 20. B to Q 6th (ch) 21. K P one 22. Q to K 2d 23. Q takes Q B 25. Q takes Q K T 26. K P one 26. K P one (d) 27. B to Q 5th 28. B to Q 5th 29. B to Q 5th 29. B to Q 5th 20. C to K B 2d 20. C to K 2d 21. K P one 22. Q to K 2d 23. C takes Q K B 24. R to K B sq 25. Q takes Q K B 26. K P one (d) 27. B to Q 5th 28. C takes Q K B 29. C takes Q K B 20. C takes Q K B WHITE (Mr. H.) 1. K P two 2. K Kt to B 3d 3. K B to Q B 4th 4. K Kt P two 5. Q B P one 6. Castles 7. Q P two Q P two P takes P 9. Q P one 10. Kt takes Kt 11. B to Q Kt 2d 12. K to R sq 12. K to R sq 13. Q Kt to Q 2d

(a) Interposing the QB we believe would have been safer play.
(b) B to QB th appears a better mode of defence.
(c) All this is cleverly played.
(d) This unimportant looking little move renders all further resistance unavailing.

		BETWEEN THE	SAME PLAYERS.		attempt to interest the spectator in the fortunes of the dramatis persone has been
ld	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	studiously kept down: and the result is, that after yawning at some scenes, and
ua	1. K P two	K P two	30. K to Q 2d	KR to Q sq	straining their brains to discover the motives or meaning of others, the audience
	2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	31. Q R P two	K Kt P one	say at last when the curtain falls, "thank goodness it's over," and once more
se .	3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. Kt to K 3d	K B P two	breathe freely again. We do not, however, wish to deny the evidences of great
ner		B takes Kt P	33. R takes K P	KBP one (c)	poetic genius throughout the play. There were passages of exceeding beauty,
is	4. Q Kt P two	B to R 4th	34. K takes Kt	P takes Kt	which were readily seized on by the audience, and warmly complimented; we
	5. QBPone	Q P one	35. R to K 4th	R takes Q P	might also add that this same audience, sometimes carried away by sound rather
ce	6. Castles	P takes P	36. K to Q Kt 2d	R to Q 7th (ch)	than meaning, applauded speeches which were not intelligible even after reading
	7. Q P two	B to Q Kt 3d	37. K to Kt 3d	R takes P	them over two or three times in the book. But something more than these mun
ed, en	8. P takes P	Kt to K 2d	38. R takes P	R to Q B 2d	Reshas is needed to support five acts. Indeniably Dealight as is inuch of Mr.
	9. Q P one	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	39. R to K 6th	R to K B 7th	Moreton's imagery, its occasional aparkling served only to remain the interime-
the	10. K P one	K Kt to K 2d	40. B to Q 5th	R to K B 8th	diata talk more heavy and obscure-the progress of the piece being the man of a
ith	11. R to K sq	Castles	41. B to K 4th	R to K 8th	demp frework the dull hurning of which is from time to time removed by fittle
at	12. Q B to Kt 2d	P takes P	42. R takes Q Kt P	R takes B	bursts of brilliancy, where the composition has escaped the influence of fog and
of	13. P takes P	Q B to K B 4th	43. P takes R	K to Kt 2d	mint
	14. Q Kt to B 3d	R to Q B sq	44. Q R P one	77 D D Amo	We have conferred our inability to give the story of "The Heart and the
OI.	15. Q Kt to K 2d	B to K Kt 5th	45. K P one	KR P one	
to	16. B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to K R 5th	46. R to Q 6th	R to K 2nd	
	17. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	K Kt to Kt 3d	47. R to Q Kt 6th	K R P one	mant of the piece and admirably she played II-Her tautistic icauing of a lotter
n-	18. B to Q B 2d	B takes Kt	48. K to Q B 4th	K to Kt sq (d)	
of	19. QR to QB sq	K B takes P (ch)		K to B 2d	
ht.	20. P takes B	(a)	50. R to Q Kt 3d	R to Q 2d (ch)	
as	of Water Day	K Kt to K B 5th	51. K to K 4th	K to K 3d	
ot-	21. K takes B		52. R takes K R P	R to Q 4th	
of	22. R to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d	53. R to Q Kt 3d	R takes P (ch)	
tep	23. Q to Q 4th	P takes Q	54. K to K B 4th	R to B 4th (ch)	
	24. Q takes Q	K Kt to Q 6th (ch)		R takes P	
ır-	25. B to Q Kt 3d (b)	K Kt takes R	56. R to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 2d	
the	26. K to K 3d	Q Kt to K 4th	57. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq	The application of the conclusion was not altogether unqualities out the party
		Q P takes B	58. R to Q B 7th	22 00 20 20 4	the transfer had to papage and Mr. Marsion, Hook Delle Mudiy Called 101;
en or-	28. B takes Q Kt	K to R sq	Drawn	Game.	
01-	29. Kt to B 5th				
400	(a) The utility of this (b) A magnanimous i	s sacrifice is not at all	apparent,		The Heart and the World" Will be again performed, albeit, itom its root
in	(a) Block contrives to	obtain an equivalent	for his doomed Kt by this	determined advance	- the Wolly order evening it will be cause succession.
ute	of the K B P.	· ·			
atlı	(d) That he might b	be able to take the a	dverse Pawn without sul	bjecting his own to be	"Who's my Husband?" from the pen of Mr. Morton. It has been written for
	aken, by a cheek, at th	e same time.			

TO CORRESPONDENTS. P.T."—You can have two or more Queens on the board at once, as we have occa-

At oppears, movely many delay the mate another move. Try 209 and 213 once more.

Jutz."—There are no more restrictions to a Pawn taking a Piece than to one Piece taking another. Loose no time in buying some elementary treatise, and acquiring the first principles of the game.

Rajah."—You will find an account of the Chinese manner of playing Chess in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Society," Vol. V. (1795), and in the "Asiatic Journal," Vol. XXIV (1827).

S. T. R."—The Play alluded to is one of Middleton's, intituled "The Comedy of a Game at Chesse, as it has been sundrey Times acted at the Globe, on the Banck's Nide." London, [610].

Juvenis."—Your M.S. is quite unintelligible.

O. R."—See the notice above, to "Sopractita."

Ambulator."—Much too simple for our columns.

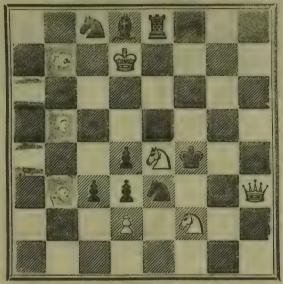
Jonathan."—The "American Chess Magazine" is obtainable in this country of Messrs. Wiley and Pulnam. Nine monthly Numbers have already appeared. The projected assemblage of Chess Players in New York was appointed for the equinning of this month; but we have received no intelligence of their doings yet.

Solutions by "Styk," "F. P.," "W. A. R.," "Ambulator," "Frank," "Observer," "Philo-Chess," "Miles," "L. M. O.," "T. G. S.," "Etoniensis," "G. V.," St. Paul's School; "M. P.," "F. R. S.," and "W. T.," are wrong.

Solution to Problem No. 195.

50	OLUTION TO PI	ROBLEM No. 195.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	K to R sq, or (a)		
2. Q to Q R 6th	Q to K Kt sq, or	And Mates ne	xt move.
	Q takes Kt		

White mates in five moves.



WHITE

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE THREE FOLLOWING GAMES ARE FROM THE VALUABLE SERIES

	EEN ME. DANK	MATER STAIN DITE S	, OF THE
LONDON CLUB.			
WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	(WHITE Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K B to Q B 2d	Q to Q 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q B takes Kt	Kt takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to K B 4th	KR to K4th
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	23. Kt to K 6th	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	KB to R 4th	24. P takes P (c)	P takes P
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	25. R takes R	P takes R
7. Q Ptwo	P takes P	26. R to Q sq	B to Q 5th
8. P takes P (a)	Q P one	27. Kt takes B (d)	P takes Kt
9. Q.P one sq	Q Kt to K 2d	28. R takes P	Q to Q B 2d
10. K P one sq	P takes P	29. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)(e)	K to R sq
11. Kt takes P	KBP one (b)	30. R to K R 4th (f)	
12. Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to K B 4th	31. K Kt P two	Q to K 2d
13. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d	32. R to K R 5th	R to K B sq
14. Q B to R 3d	Q Kt to Q 3d	33. Q to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d
15. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	34. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. K B to Kt 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. R to K 5th	K Kt P two
17. K R P one	B takes Kt	36. R to K 7th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
18. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 4th	37. QRP two sq	Kt to Q 5th
19. Q Kt to K 2d	KR to Ksq	38. B to Q sq	Q R P one
	135 m = 11-	a alama mana	

(b) Hazardous defence.

(a) We prefer now playing on the K Pawn.
(c) White plays this part of the Game very (d) Q to K Kt 4th, threatening to take the K is part of the Game very weight, the defining to take the K.R.P with the Bishop, deserves consideration, is ive surely must have been gained by Mr. Harrwitz, had he now moved (f) Here, also, Q to her 3d appears much stronger play.

No. 218.—By A. LICHTENSTEIN.
BLACK.
K at Q 5th
Rat K R 2d and
Sth
Sth
Rat Q R 4th
Ps at Q 2d and Q R 2d BLACK.

Kt at Q Kt 5th
Ps at K R 7th,
K 2d, K Kt5th,
K B 3d, K 2d, Q
Kt3d, & QR5th White to play and Mate in four moves No. 219.—By S. H. W.
BLACK.
K at K R 3d
R at K Kt 4th
B at K R 5th

No. 219.—By S. H. W.
WHITE.
Kt at Q Kt 2d
P at K Kt 2d BLACK.
Ps at K R 4th, K
Kt 3d & 6th, Q
4th and Q Kt5th White to play and Mate in five moves.

* Any Amateur wishing to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "W. H. F. B.," 18, Sand-pits, Birmingham.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 217 .- By Mr. S. Boden. ELACK.
K at K R 8th
Ps at K R 6th and
K Kt 7th
White to play and Mate in five moves.

5th B at Q R 4th

APOLLO'S LAST VISIT TO PARNASSUS. A VERY IRREGULAR ODE.

A few weeks since the God of Day
Took in his glorious head to pay
A visit to Parnassus.
Long had the truant God neglected
A courtesy so much expected;
But he had heard his favourite mount
Wasrugged grown, and barren, and cold;
And that not even Helicon's fount
Could save his Nine from growing old.

WHITE. K at his 8th Q at K B 2d B at K Kt 3d

WHITE K at Q Kt sq Q at K B 5th

WHITE. K at Q R sq R at K B7th B at K B 4th

A veil of roseate light was thrown Over the ancient mountains brow; The Graces and the Loves came down Assisting at the show; While Flora showers Her choicest flowers, And Zephyr, in a joyous rout, Scatters their fragrance all about.

Three Muses alone, on the sacred hill,
Stood to receive their God;
Sliding down on a sunbeam, calm and
chill,
He gave them a gracious nod.
The Historic Maid curtseying, laid by
her quill,
Having taken the date
Of this visit of state.

Erato rang out a famous lyric, In praise of Poetry, the Sun, and Physic; Which Euterpe, to show off in modern sort, eh? Banishing lyre and finte, And the old classic lute, Touched fine on her grand plano-forte.

Touched fine on her grand piano-forte.

"But three!" his Godship seemed in a fix:

"But three! pray where are the other six?"
Calliope?" To Britain she went Stored with Hymettus' honey,
To touch the tongue of each hustings gent,
And help the God of money."

"Electioneering!"
Quoth Apollo, sneering:
"Urania, where? not with her, I hope."
"No sire, she is peering
Through my Lord Rosse's great telescope.
Our come sister, at the St. James,
On the bank of the far Thames,
Is vaudevilling it.
Tetpsichore—we could not part her From the far-famed pas-de-quaire.
In which she's reeling it.
The Muse of Song doth also fail,
For with the northern Nightingale She's sweetly pealing it."

" Humph!" muttered the God of

Day;
"The British bull-dog well doth pay
For his artistic education;
And may become, I still opine,
Like Greece and Rome in their decline,
A musical and dancing nation.

"Oh, Greece, my lost, my lovely one!
Now cold as monumental stone,
Ne'er shall I cease to mourn for thee.
Mute is thy famed Euripides,
Thine Eschylus, thy Sophocles—
But hold!—the Tragic Muse?—where,
where is she?
My best-beloved, divine Melpomene!"

All stand abashed; to speak none dare;
Not even Echo answers "where?"
Apollo glowered with passion;
The beams around his head
Turned to a fiery red,
Till Clio gently said:—
"The Tragio Muse is out of fashion;
Therefore so poor that I much fear
She hath not wherewithal t'appear
Before this splendid presence here.

"To London, on a spec, she lately went,
With travel sadly solled, with labour
spent,
Seeking her ancient temples; there
were none;
And even Shakespere, her immortal son,
Had, with his latest friend Macready,
thown.

Had, with his latest friend Macready, flown.

In despair,
She turned her where
The booksellers held their mart,
With her last specimen of art.
"And first she went to Smith and Elder,
Who with civility repelled her.
Moxon, patron of poetic art,
Sighed as he prayed her to depart;
Murray gently bowed her out;
Pickering made her face about;
And Bentley, with excuses many,
Closely shut up his Miscellany.
The indignant Muse with anger burned;
Her Shakespero's land she proudly
spurned,
And, in her grief and rags, returned."

Thus spoke the Muse of History; Her Elegiac sister touched a chord Of the deep lyre, so mournfully, That tears filled eyes divine. Parnassus' lord, With rage and sorrow in his face, Forgetting every Love and Grace, Rushed up into his dwelling-place.

And thence sent forth that Vision fair,
That form of bright, transparent air,
Which lures us ever—ever on;
Rarely lost though never won.
Hope found the poor Muse where she
lay,
With locks thrown back, and head upraised,

raised,
And parted lips, and eye that gazed,
Full of her God's resplendent ray.
She had caught the sound of Ruchel's

As in Racine's soft, rhyming strain, It died away in measured pain, And Hope then whispered to her leart, "Rejoice!

"Though not the bard of whom thou art

"Though not the bard of whom the u art most proud,
Nor of his favoured land—yet mark you crowd,
Absorbed in sympathetic woes:
Each stealthy tear a tribute flows
To thee,
Melpomene!"
She looked—and as the Audience rose, 'It dried its eye,
And wondered why
It had not English Tragedy.
Then stood the buskined Muse, and smoothed her brow of care,
"And Hope, enchanted, smiled, and waved her golden hair."
E. B. E. N. E. B. E. N.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Westland Marston is a bold author. Just at the period when the playgoing world is beginning to entertain different notions respecting "legitimacy," to those which it has been accustomed traditionally to receive—when audiences are gradually ceasing to sympathise with pseudo-Elizabethan personages and phrases, and look for interesting plots or situations, in new plays, and some rejections of the manners or ruling passions of our age—when something more than smooth blank verse and elaborate perriwigs is expected to constitute a successful and attractive play, the author of "The Heart and the World," produced at the above house on Wednesday evening, comes forward with his five acts, the only Ingenuity about which, appears to have been exerted in making them a vehicle for all those strange inconsistencies and faults which the "realists" of the present day aim their sharpest shafts at. The story is utterly incomprehensible; the characters speak sometimes in poetry and sometimes in prose—now in the stitud phraseology supposed conventionally to belong to the close of the seventeenth century, and now in the drawing-room parlance of the present day—every attempt to interest the spectator in the for tunes of the dramatis persona has been studiously kept down; and the result is, that after yawning at some scenes, and straining their brains to discover the motives or meaning of others, the audience say at last when the curtain falls, "thank goodness it's over," and once more breathe freely again. We do not, however, wish to deny the evidences of great say at last when the curtain fairs, "thank goodness its over, and other hore breathe freely again. We do not, however, wish to deny the evidences of great poetic genius throughout the play. There were passages of exceeding beauty, which were readily seized on by the audience, and warmly complimented; we might also add that this same audience, sometimes carried away by sound rather than meaning, applanded speeches which were not intelligible even after reading them over two or three times in the book. But something more than these fitting flashes is needed to support five acts. Undeniably beautiful as is much of Mr. Marston's imagery, its occasional sparkling served only to render the intermediate talk more heavy and obscure—the progress of the piece being like that of a damp firework, the dull burning of which is from time to time relieved by little bursts of brilliancy, where the composition has escaped the influence of fog and

the purpose of placing Keeley as Mr. Daniel Tootles, an apothecary's assistant, in a series of those terrible embarrassments, in which, perplexed, bewildered, and bullied, he is so inimitably comical. He is missed on the very morning of his wedding-day with his master's daughter; his honour is compromised by his presumed intimacy with a supposed widow, to whom he has to pay a certain mysterious sum monthly; in despair, he ultimately avows his affection for her; and Mrs. W. Clifford being the widow to whom Mr. Keeley pretends to be attached, the fun may be imagined. We heard the piece was written for Mr. Buckstone, which we can very well imagine; but it lost none of its humour by being in the hands of Mr. Keeley. Without either of these performers, it might not have met with a good reception. As it was, however, the applause was loud and general, and Mr. Keeley announced it for repetition every evening amidst renewed acclamation.

LYCEUM.

Long before the appointed time for opening the doors on Monday evening, the crowds collected at the Box entrance and in the Strand, showed the interest felt by the play-going world in the new management of this theatre, now undertaken by Madame Vestris.

by the play-roing world in the new management of this theatre, now undertaken by Madame Vestris.

We have said the crowd was very great on Monday, and the house filled to the slips immediately after the opening of the doors. When the lights were turned up, a simultaneous burst of applause, proceeding from every part of the theatre, acknowledged the extreme beauty of the coup d'orit, and this continued for several minutes, until the overture commenced. In the first plece, all the old favourites were loudly cheered as they came on the stage; and when Madame Vestris herself appeared, there was such a huzzaing, and when Madame Vestris herself appeared, there was such a huzzaing, and when Madame Vestris herself appeared, there was such a huzzaing, and when Madame Tone to the Haymarket. She looks thinner than when we last saw her, and was suffering from a severe cold. She played with all her old delicacy and grace. The piece, "The Price of the Market," is an adaptation by Mr. Planché, of a French comedietta, "La Douquetière du Marché des Innocens." Its story is one of those intrigues of which the memoirs pertaining to the reign of Louis XIV. furnish countless examples, and has all the neatness and ingenuity of the French school, although, possibly, too filmsy for three acts. But Mr. Planché's dialogue runs so easily and pleasantly, that the slender story is forgotten; and Mr. Buckstone's drolleries, as a jealous baker, are so very piquant, in the third act more especially, that the laughter of the andience might possibly interfere with a stronger interest. The plece, which was entirely successful, served to introduce a Miss Gilbert to the London boards. She is a very lady-like and graceful person, and will be an acquisition to the theatre as the "walking lady." The second piece, "The Light Dragoons," met with a very doubtful reception, although Mr. C. Mathews worked like a horse all the way through it, to "pull it up." It might with advantage have been brought into one very short act, and this we still recommend. It

rehearsal.

And now a word about the management of the theatre. Madame Vestris has an admirable company—experienced and clever persons in every department, and, beyond all doubt, the favour of the public. With a few good pieces, her success will be brilliant and unchallenged. But we would suggest, for the best part, light one act sketches of modern life, taken in good society—pieces of the class which made the Otympic what it was in the olden times, and first gave birth to that taste for correctness in the mise en scene, which was carried out so well in the succeeding Vestris dynasty at Covent Garden, and more or less followed at all the theatres. Let the new lessees eschew all French translations, except those of the merest bluettes to sparkle for twenty minutes or half an hour—but no longer—between the other pieces. The want of an elegant vandeville theatre, such as we are told the Lyceum is now to be, has been long felt. Judgment and activity will make it both the fashionable and popular resort of play-going London.

REDECORATION OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE Auditory of the Lyceum Theatre, as originally constructed by Mr. S. Beazley, the architect, in 1834, was allowed to be one of the most elegant and novel interiors in the metropolis. The introduction of the tail columns, which are carried up to the line of the second box circle and columns, which are carried up to the line of the second box circle and gallery row, so as to supersede the use of slender pillar supports for each circle, were much admired in the design. Another novelty, the latticed balcony in front of the dress circle, was, however, less popular; and the crimson and gold imitative tapestry on the box fronts was no great matter of art. Still, the interior, taken as a whole, was the most original specimen of theatre decoration in London. As its splendour waned, several injudicious alterations were made in the design; and, through a series of unsuccessful managements, the result of parsimonious neglect was but too apparent. Even during the money-making dynasty of the Keeleys few attempts were made to redeem the artistical character of the Auditory; and, at the close of this management, the theatre re-



MADAME VESTRIS AS "MARTON," IN THE "PRIDE OF THE MARKET."

quired cleansing, from the portico in Wellington-street to the stage wall in Burleigh-street. To this arduous task the present lessee has proved himself fully competent; whilst the presiding taste of Madame Vestris, and the design of Mr. Bradwell (of the Colosseum), have, within the short space of three weeks, given to the Auditory the appearance of a

which is conveyed in the accompanying large illustration.

The central chandelier has been removed, and in its place has been painted the figure of Genius, surrounded by a bordure of fruit. Around

this are flying Cupids, bearing wreaths, within a circular bordure of flowers, between gilt bands. The lower and principal portion of the ceiling, throughout, is occupied by figures of the Muses, the Seasons, and mythological groups, cleverly designed and painted; and again inclosed by a bordure of flowers within bands. This is, altogether, a great improvement upon the medallic emblazonry of the original ceiling decoration: it is, also, more elegantly characteristic of the present style of performances.

ration: it is, also, more elegantly characteristic of the present style of performances.

The members of the cornice, from which springs the coved ceiling, are very fully gilt; and below is a frieze of rich Italian foliage, with mask-centres, and birds in high relief, taking the appearance of white china, as do all the applied ornaments throughout the house, etch-gilt on a rose-coloured ground. "The columns which support the gallery remain as they were, and are gilt, but the gallery front is entirely changed; the imitative balustrade has disappeared; and, in its stead, are panels, showing clusters of fruit and flowers, painted on a white ground. On the cornice from which the front rises are nine groups of sitting boys, entwined with foliage, holding branches for lights, and producing a play of outline novel and effective. The frieze here also is filled with rich foliage, as above; but on a blue ground, and altered in character by the introduction of birds in high relief, which, apparently, hold up in their bills, by strings of eggs, the drapery of the boxes beneath."

"The first tier of boxes shows an entirely different treatment. On the face of each of the columns at this level, encrusting them, as it were, is a well-arranged group of three boys, associated with foliage, and terminating in a bracket, from which hangs a chandelier. The canopy of what was the balcony is removed, and on the front of the boxes, midway between each column, are groups of boys, in relief, representing music, war, hunting, surrounded by ornamental frames, and made (like the light-bearing boys and friezes above, as before mentioned) to represent white china sparingly gilt. In intervening spaces, are oval medallions containing birds and squirrels, with twinings of holly, oak, and laurel. These are surrounded by borders of flowers, and birds are introduced between them, to hold up the drapery of the dress-circle as above.

"The front of the dress circle is new, and is made to swell out for

"The front of the dress circle is new, and is made to swell out for the feet, as at the Italian Opera House. The decoration here consists of a rich scroll of china flowers, heightened with gold, on a rose-coloured

ground.

"The draperies are all of India crimson damask, with gold fringe, and present, in addition to the device of looping them up by the birds, an ingenious departure from the usual arrangement in respect of the private boxes. Fearing the heaviness that might result from the superabundance of the crimson drapery in this particular part of the house. Mr. Bradwell—by whom, as we ought to have said before, the whole of these decorations have been arranged and carried out—has omitted it in the smaller sub-divisions, and introduced Swiss white curtains to each box, as a separation."

The proscenium was originally, to our thinking, the least successful

the smaller sub-divisions, and introduced Swiss white curtains to each box, as a separation."

The proscenium was originally, to our thinking, the least successful portion of the original embellishment: it was poor, mean, and ineffective. In place of the painted Royal Arms, in little, they are now in white china, heightened with gold, on a rose-coloured ground, bordered with blue (to connect it in tone with the slips and gallery fronts); and, with an extension of beautifully-modeled foliage, the Arms now occupy the whole of the upper part of the proseenium.

"In the angles, reaching from the front of the slips to the corners of the ceiling, are rays of gold mouldings, with drops of painted flowers between them. The soffit around the opening to the stage and the pilasters beneath, have china ornaments on a blue ground. The proseenium boxes on the dress tier have groups of boys in relief."

These quoted details are from our artistic contemporary the Builder; and we agree with the remark that great ingenuity has been displayed in obtaining a nice play of light and shade, by the breaking up the monotonous horizontal lines.

We have omitted to mention that the two pavilions at the proscenium extremities of the slips have been removed: they were doomed by a small wit long since, and were unsightly excrescences. The body of the house is lighted by sixteen richly-gilt chandeliers of gas in ground glass shades.

Nothing can exceed the gorgeous beauty of the general decorations

Nothing can exceed the gorgeous beauty of the general decorations



INTERIOR OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE, REDECORATED.



SCENE FROM THE "PRIDE OF THE MARKET," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

They are made of a new substance, called carton pierre, which is capable of being sharply cast in moulds; and, being varnished, some have the appearance of porcel ain. Messrs. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, are the artists: we noticed, some time since, a fine specimen of their work, in the re-decoration of Ironmongers' Hall.

NEW HELMET.

THE pattern of this new Helmet for the Heavy Dragoons has just been sanctioned by the proper authorities, and will come into use at the customary period for renewing the clothing. It will be seen that the Helmet, in form, resembles that worn by the Life Guards; but the material is of brass, with a black horse-hair plume. The Helmets are now in course of manufacture by Messrs. Hamburger and Co., of King-street, Covent Garden



NE V HELMET FOR THE HEAVY DRAGOONS.

By the way, the use of the Helmet is of high antiquity: indeed, some covering of this description for the head appears to have been worn by the warnors of every country. Helmets were even found among the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, when discovered by Captain Cook. Amongst the oldest specimens now remaining are the two helmets found on the field of Cannæ in 1752, preserved in Sir William Hamilton's collection in the British Museum. Another ancient helmet, bearing an inscription, found at Olympia, was presented to the British Museum by King George the Fourth.

PRIOES OF CONSOLS.—In the year 1737, Three per Cent. Consols obtained the price of 107 per cent, which was the highest ever known; and on the 20th of September, 1797, when the failure of the attempt to negociate with the French Republic became known, they fell to 47\(^2\), the lowest point they ever reached. Collision of the "Vanguard left Greenock, having on board about twenty cabin passengers. The weather was exceedingly caim and clear. When off Corsewall Point, about eleven o'clock, the passengers being mostly in bed, a frightful crash was heard, and it was soon found that the vessel had come; into collision with the steamer Minerva, from Dublin to Glasgow. The scene at this time was terrific. The captain and crew, not being aware of the extent of the danger, could not allay the fears of the passengers, who were rushing half-dressed on deck: and a portion of both crew and passengers were clinging with eager grasp to the boats. In a short time, however, the fears of the passengers were somewhat calmed, by the assurance of the captain that, although at the time of the collision they were placed in a very perilous position, yet, from an inspection made of the damage, he was quite satisfied that there was no danger, but that he nevertheless considered it prudent to put back to Greenock. Both vessels are lying there, in a very shattered condition.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN AT WHITEHAVEN.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN AT WHITEHAVEN.

The large Eclipse of the Sun. looked forward to with so much interest by astronomers, took place at the exact time predicted, on Saturday morning, the 9th of October. The Eclipse, however, being only a large partial one at this place, presented no new feature for the astronomer to record. The writer, having planted his telescope on the highest ground in this vicinity, obtained a full view of the solar disc at 6h. 33m. A.M., Whitehaven mean time, when the southern limb cleared the summit of Herdhouse, one of the Ennerdale mountains. The first contact of limbs was calculated to take place here at 6h. 4m., or 14 minutes before the time of the Sun's rising, but, in reality, 29 minutes had elapsed from the moment of contact, before the luminary was visible at the most elevated and advantageous position in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven. The Moon had consequently encroached considerably on the Sun's northern limb, when the latter made its appearance, and it continued gradually to cut away the bright body of the Sun until 7h. 15m., when the orb of day presented a fine crescent to the eye, resembling the Moon when about three days old. The Sun, through the telescope, now appeared for a time to repose on his back, with his sharply defined cusps presented vertically upwards; the period of greatest obscuration had arrived—in a minute or so, the crescent had sensibly augmented, and it continued to increase till sh. 33m., when the Sun again appeared with a full round orb, the shadow passing off on the south eastern limb. There were fewer spots than usual on the Sun, and none of them of any considerable size—all I noticed, were half a dozen in the S.W. portion of the disc, and I found them of considerable value in enabling me to ascertain the moment of greatest obscuration,—it was, moreover, interesting to observe the dark body of the Moon gradually cutting away these macule, one after another. I give below the times of occultation of three spots, in case any other observer should h

7 7	. M. 10 14 16	30	a	1st spot disappeared (the largest.) 2nd ditto.	
itehaven		14, 1847.		ord discourse	J. F. M.

THE EXPLOSION OF GAS IN WALSALL CHURCH.

THE Illustration, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, shows the scene of the terrific catastrophe, described in our Journal of last week.

A large quantity of gas, it appears, had accumulated under the flooring, and perhaps in the vaults of the Parish Church. Nearly the whole of the pews in the south aisle were instantaneously destroyed. The floor and ceiling of the Church are much damaged. The explosion was caused by the thoughtless conduct of one of the beadles, whose attention had been drawn by the Churchwarden to a leakage in one of the pipes, taking a lighted candle, after the service, to discover the cause of the unpleasant smell of the escaping gas, which had been complained of by many parties. many parties.

It is a matter for great thankfulness that this fearful accident did not occur till a few minutes after the service. If it had happened but a short time before, the lives of many hundreds must have fallen a sacri-

The accompanying Sketch is by a gentleman whose relative narrowly escaped with his life. The poor beadle, the unhappy cause of this calamity, was found dead near to the place where he was last seen with a candle. Several persons were in the Church at the time; but, being at some distance from the immediate spot, have providentially escaped injury. The sound of the report was heard three miles distant.

GREAT Loss of Life in Hungary.—An accident recently took place at Koman, in Hungary, which was attended with a lamentable loss of life. As the Archduke Stephen, on his journey from Vienna to Ofen, was going from Koman to Raab, and about to cross the flying bridge over the Danube, an immense number of people rushed towards the vessel, being anxious to get over, as the town of Raab was brilliantly illuminated, and grand preparations had been made for the Stadtholder. The travelling carriage of the Archduke just succeeded in reaching the vessel, but the bridge immediately gave way; the second and third carriage, and an immense number of persons, were precipitated into the river. The most fearful confusion ensued. About 80 persons were missing, among whom were many cavaliers from the suite of the Archduke; but it is hoped that many of them may have been saved. A later account states that above 200 persons were precipitated into the river, among whom were many nobles, and, as far as can be ascertained, 40 persons were drowned. Many bodies have already been wished on shore. The Archduke Stephen has testified the most lively interest in the mournful event.



WALSALL CHURCH, AFTER THE LATE GAS EXPLOSION.

THE MARKETS.

per cwt.

The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household o 7d per 4lb loaf.

at Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 33s 6d; 3d; peas, 45s 4d.

Theorem 33 2d; berley, 33 3d; oats, 33 1d; rye, 33 6d; beans.

.—This market still rules very dull, and, to effect large sales, lower prices must be do to.

The fall in the quotations of own has had considerable influence upon the demand which is heavy, on lower terms.

sions*—The arrivals of Irish butter being on a very extensive scale, the trade is heavy, her reduction in the quotations of is per cwt. Carlow, landed, 92s to 98s; Clommel, s; Kilkenny, 90s to 96s; Cork, 89s to 91s; Limerick, 87s to 90s; and Waterford, 89s or cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, we have no sales to report. A fair busioning in English butter, at 10ts to 108s per cwt. for fine Dornet; 96s to 102s for midding and good ditto; 100s to 10ts for fine Dorne; and 10s 6d to 13s per dozen lbs. for freshteh butter we are moderately supplied, hence prices are well supported. Fine Frist is to 108s; indidling and good, 90s to 98s; and inferior qualities, 70s to 88s per cwt. In the price of the price of

its.—The rum market is heavy, at a further reduction in value of from 1d to 2d per Jamaica 33 to 36 per cent overproof, is solling at 3s 6d to 3s 3d; Demerara, 33 to 36 at, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; Leewards, is 10d; and Calcutts, is 9d per proof gallon. Brandy is all, and rather cheaper. In corn spirits no alteratios.

and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 12s to £4 15s; and straw, o £1 lis per load.

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it of arrivals of potatoes at the water-side are good, and of excellent quality. It of the arrivals of potatoes are prices varying from 90s to 110s per ton.

pos {F-iday}.—The tightness in the Money Market still continues to act very prejudicially the hop trade, which is in a more depressed state than we have had to report for a series of spats at this particular season; consequently prices rule extremely low. On speculation less have taken piace this week; but for immediate use—the brewers purchasing with exception of the season and the season in the increase. Sail, however, the quoise have again receded from 2s to 3s per cevt. Yearling and old hops may be had at misee-plow figures. The duty is called £190,000—New Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 6s; Weald of £, ditto, £3 10s to £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 0s to £5 10s (and 11s) and £4 0s to £5 0s; Weald of £5 0s; We

resophe can be determined in the prime general terms of the prime area ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime amail ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; niferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 5s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 5s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 5s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 5s 10d to 5s 4d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At present there is no abatement of anxiety in monetary circles. Each day discloses some new example of over trading, upon the insecure prospect of assistance whenever required. The balance-sheets of firms now only existing by the forbearance of creditors, exhibit sad proofs to the foreigner of the recklessness in which the once-honoured English merchant has of late indulged. To the lists of previous weeks may now be added the suspension of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, and the Liverpool Banking Company. In the first case mostreckless advances have been made, to aid in supporting speculations directly opposed to fair trading, and the money of the shareholders has been unprofitably wasted, although large dividends have been annually declared. The original capital was £600,000, which was afterwards increased by an issue of 2000 new shares of £100 each, of which £50 per share has been called up. Such an amount, with an addition of £110,000 deposits, carefully employed, might have not only assisted legitimate trade, but have paid also a fair dividend to the proprietary. Unsecured advances, however, to an unprecedented amount, furnishing a clue that too clearly explains the withholding, and consequent undue advance of produce, have dissipated a large proportion of this princely capital. The case of the Liverpool Banking Company is less important in its effects, the business having been more limited, and apparently better conducted. This case, however, is not free from deserved censure. Several extensive firms in Liverpool are known to be in difficulties; and two Banking Companies are viewed with suspicion. A large Banking Company in the North, it is understood, will suspend. The Directors of the Bank of England acquiesced, on Thursday, to a demand for an advance by a large firm connected with the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

Notwithstanding this augmentation of difficulties, much satisfaction is expressed by the great body of solvent merchants, at the answer given to the Liverpool Deputation by the Government, refused t

Lyall, Matheson, and Co., amounting to £203.675, is only set down at £60,000. Should the larger amount be paid, a dividend of 17s. may be realised. On Monday, the balance-sheet of Messrs. Castellain, Sons, and Co., was exhibited to the creditors. A deficiency of £36,041, and a probable dividend of 9s. 8d. was the result. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. was held on the same day, and a nominal surplus of £190,000 was shown. An understanding was agreed to that all claims up to £100 should be immediately liquidated, and general dividends be made from time to time, as often as sufficient funds may be in hand to distribute 10 per cent. The creditors of Messrs. Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, met on Tuesday. The prospect is favourable, but depends upon the contingencies of Messrs. De Jersey and Company paying in full, and the house in St. Petersburgh meeting its engagements. These two facts accomplished, and a surplus of £40,212 will result. On Wednesday the creditors of Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, held a meeting. The balance-sheet displayed a surplus (after deducting estimated losses) of £8,721. The liabilities on bills receivable are, however, very large, and much will depend upon the manner in which they are liquidated.

The English Market opened on Monday with much buoyancy at a rise of ½ per cent., 81 to ½ being the quotation for Money. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, however, speedily reduced quotations, and the price at the close of business was 79½ to ½. On Tuesday the finctuations were frequent and extensive, Consols opening at 79½ for Money, and receding to 78½. A rally afterwards made a quotation of 80½, but the stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company depressed prices to 79½. Money was, however, in less demand, 6 per cent. Being the average rate. More steadiness was apparent on Wednesday. Consols, after touching 79½, closed at 79½ to 80. A further improvement at the opening on Thursday to 79½ to 80. A further improvement at the opening on Thursday to 79½ to 80. A

quence of the Spanish news on Wednesday, and since that period no alteration has taken place of moment. The last rates are—for Brazilian Bonds, 70; Danish Bonds, 70½; Equador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3; Mexican, 18; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 74; Ditto 4 per Cent, 20; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 17½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 53½; Ditto 4 per Cent, 80½.

The Share Market continues exceedingly depressed, as the subjoined list will show:—Bristol and Exeter, 63; Caledonian, 34½; Do., Half Shares, ½; Eastern Counties, 15½; Do., Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ dis; Do., do., No. 2, ½ dis: Do., York Extension, 7½; Great Northern, 1½; Great North of England, 212, Great Western, 90; Do., Half Shares, 52½; Do., Quarter Shares, 14; Do., Fifths, 21½; Do., New £17, 6½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 5½; Do., Thirds (Reg.), 6½ dis; Leeds and Bradford, 86; London, Brighton, and South Coat, 38½; Ditto, Guarant. 5 per Cent, 8½; London and North Western, 143; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 20½; Do., New, 6½; Do., Fifths, 10½; Do., £10 (M& B.), A. 7; London and South Western, 54½; Ditto New Consol. 8ths, 40; Ditto, New £50, 26½; Midland, 105; Do., £40 Shares, 39; Do. £50 Shares, 6½; North British, 23½; Do. Half Shares, 10½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½ Do. Thirds½; N. Staffordshire, 6½; Reading, Gulldford, and Reigate, 6½; Royston and Hitchin, 1½; Scottish Central, 23; South Eastern and Dover, 20½; Ditto, No. 3, 7; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; South Wales, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 11½; Ditto, ditto. No. 2, 9½; Ditto, Great North Eastern, Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 67; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24½.—Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Central of France (Orleans and Vietzon), 14½; Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Rouen, 34; Paris and Strasbourg, 3½; Rouen and Havre, 19½ ex div.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The "Banking Company in the North," alluded to above, is the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Joint Stock Bank. The late town agents, Messrs. Barneit

THE MONETARY CURRENCY.—BY JOHN HOLLAND.

WE have received a Pamphlet entitled as above, which contains some clever remarks respecting the Currency, the subject which now most agitates the commercial world.

Mr. Holland states—"This must never be forgotten! that if we make Paper Money as valuable as Gold, we virtually make Gold as plentiful as Paper Money;" and he wishes to prove that the only safe Currency consists of Gold and Silver, exclusively of all Paper. We quote from page 9 the following: page 9 the following:

Our old commercial friend Roberts, when about to describe the internal resources of England, in the time of Elizabeth, says, "the ornaments of this country hath, in times past, been expressed unto us by this verse:—

England is stor'd with mountains, bridges, wool, With churches, rivers, and women beautiful.

England is stor'd with mountains, bridges, wool, With churches, rivers, and women beautiful.

"But these are not the commodities that merchants look after." He then commences to enumerate the various articles of manufacture, such as was then exported to every port of the known world.

"By manufactories, England yields woollen cloths of all sorts, broad and narrow, a quarter of a million (by computation) of pieces. Wool, it must be borne in mind, was the staple commodity of the kingdom; the manufactories were spread over the kingdom in (what may be termed) natural localities, arising from the facilities that three hundred and twenty-five rivers, and eight hundred and fifty-seven bridges would afford. He then mentions twenty other lighter materials for clothing; there were eight hundred furnaces daily set on work, iron of all sorts, besides ordnance of iron, salt, coal, lead, alum, copperas, all iron wares, linen, cloth, glass and glasses of all sorts, leather, tallow, gunpowder, all sorts of grain and farming produce, and wheat in great plenty. He then goes on to show that England wanted neither gentry nor parks, clergy nor churches; she had the advantage of all; but I will give his own words:—"The beauty and wealth of this kingdom is demonstrated in 325 rivers, eight thereof being great and navigable for some miles, whereon is found 857 bridges; 30 chases; 55 forests; 745 parks; 26 deaneries; 60 archdeaneries; 544 dignities and prebends; 5439 parochial benefices, besides impropriations and vicarages, and the whole divided into six circuits, for the administration of justice; 22 bishoprics; 2 archbishoprics: 40 shires; 145 castles; 9527 parishes, besides chapels, whereof 855 are market-towns; and 22 cities, including the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge."

"Thus have we seen the beauty and wealth of England, fifty-six years before

market-towns; and 22 cities, including the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge."

"Thus have we seen the beauty and wealth of England, fifty-six years before Paper Money was invented in this kingdom, and which had been progressing for a thousand years preceding that time, in a natural manner, according as population increased. We now arrive at a period, 1687, which brings us to within seven years of the time of the invention of Paper Money in this kingdom; the labourers had six shillings a week, bread was threepence a quartern, and they could buy twenty-fowr quartern loaves with that amount of money. St. Paul's Cathedral was building about this time, and cost one million sterling.

It is all very well for Mr. Holland to wish us to return to a pure Metallic Currency; but what would he do with our enormous Debt, which in reality would be doubled in amount by the exclusive Metallic medium he recommends? The interest of the Debt is paid by the labourers of this country, and amounts in fact to giving to the fundholder as many hundred thousand quarters of wheat, thousands of yards of cloth, &c., Suppose we increase the value of money by withdrawing the Paper, the labourers would have to give double the quantity of produce, because the money paid as interest by a pure Metallic Currency would purchase double the quantity of labour or produce in a Mixed Currency, as at present. And, besides, most of the private debts have been contracted in a very different Currency from a Metallic one.

We are certain the Pamphlet will not have much effect in stemming the current now set in in favour of an increase of Paper Money; we believe the agitation will be such as to induce the Government to propose something to alleviate the present distress, and we think they ought to do so; we must, however, caution the mercantile world against asking for too large a quantity of Paper Money. This would produce greater panics than even the present.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall. Mr. Scully, barrister, in the chair. Four members of the Legislature were present. The principal matter brought under the notice of the Association was a report from the Committee on the distress of Ireland, and its remedy. Mr. J. O'Connell, in this document, which was drawn up by him, refers to various proofs of the existence of great destitution. He refers to the official admissions of the same facts. He demands £12,000,000 additional from the Imperial Treasury, for the alleviation of this destitution and the preservation of the lives of the people. The report insists that England can find no difficulty in an advance of this amount, for she expended, in 1813, upon a useless war, £147,000,000; and in 1815, in the prosecution of the same mischlevous war, £147,000,000. The report passed the Association with much applause.—Mr. O'Connell referred at much length to the approaching meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops.—Mr. Scully, M.P., stated the important fact that Government had forwarded to the west of Ireland already 1200 tons of meal.

State of the week was £37 3s. 9d.

State of the Country.—It appears from the Irish papers that the most active measures have been taken by the Government to suppress the spirit of tumult and outrage prevailing in the southern part of the country of Limerick. A large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry has been sent to Charleville and Bruree, and other places will also be occupied with troops. Whilst Mr. Tabertean, R.M. has been placed in immediate charge of the district, Colonel Sir M. Creagh has proceeded thither to take the command of the military. The Roman Catholic Bishops have had a meeting upon the subject, respecting which the Evening Freeman says:—"There was but one opinion as to the present condition and future prospects of the country. The prelates from the north, and south, and east, as well as the prelates from the west, fully knowing the circumstances of their respect

Notice in St. Petersburgh meeting its engagements. These two facts accomplished, and a surplus of £40,212 will result. On Wednesday the creditors of Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, held a meeting. The balance-sheet displayed a surplus (after deducting estimated losses) of £8,721. The liabilities on bills receivable are, however, very large, and much will depend upon the manner in which they are liquidated.

The English Market opened on Monday with much buoyancy at a rise of ½ percent. 81 to ½ being the quotation for Money. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, however, speedily reduced quotations, and the price at the close of sive, Consols opening at 79½ for Money, and receding to 78½. A rally afterwards made a quotation of 80½, but the stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company depressed prices to 79½. Money was, however, in less demand, 6 per cent. being the average rate. More steadiness was apparent to Wednesday to 60,000 now have to sive, Consols opening at 79½ for Money, and receding to 78½. A rally afterwards made a quotation of 80½, but the stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company depressed prices to 79½. Money was, however, in less demand, 6 per cent. being the average rate. More steadiness was apparent to Wednesday the deputation appointed at a meeting of shareholders in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction resolved themselves into three questions:—First, whether the directors of the company by appointment. The proceedings on the part of the shareholders in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction resolved themselves into three questions:—First, whether the directors of the company by appointment. The proceedings on the part of the shareholders in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction resolved themselves into three questions:—First, whether the directors of the Money Market, to abandon the undertaking; solved themselves into three questions:—First, whether the directors of the Money Market, to abandon the undertaking; solved the first proceed to 79½ to

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19,
BANKKUPTS.

J Duncau, Wellington-street North, Strand, newspaper proprietor. W HUMPHRYES, Bowstreet, Covent-garden, tavern-keeper. P FATTISON, Corahill, city, tailor J E FELD-MANN, Albert-road, Regent's Park, boarding house-keeper. S LAWFORD, Luton, Bedfordshire, straw-plat-dealer. J A PHILLIPS, Riches-court, Lime-street, City, merchant. R MAY, Peckham, Surrey, stock and share-broker. J KNIGHT, Waltham-Saint-Lawrence, Berks, brewer. H COCKER, Hathersage, Derbyshire, needle-manufacturer. J HUGHES, Fronhaulog, Carnarvonshire, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J ROY, Glasgow, cabinet-maker. C KID, Arbroath, merchant. A and J WINGATE, Glasgow, calico-printers. A THOMSON, Pittenweem, merchant. R MUTCH, Aberdeen ironmonger. A BANNATYNE and CO, Glasgow, grain-merchants. J CUTHBERT and CO., Glasgow, smiths. J RUSSELL, Airdrie, grocer. J WILKEN, Cruden, Aberdeenshire, merchant.

Glasgow, smiths. J RUSSELL, Airdrie, grover, Junical Country, and Co., merchant.

FRIDAY. OCT. 22.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 22.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut J Forster to be Lieutenant, vice Carter.

14th Light Dragoons: Capt H E Doberty to be Major, vice Ainsile; Lieut A Scudamore to be Captain, vice Doserty; Cornet H E Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Contact on the Captain, vice Contact on the Captain, vice Captain, vice Captain, vice Dosert, vice Edwards.

1st Foot: Ensign H F Jones to be Lieutenunt, vice Hawkins; J. Aytoun to be Ensign, vice Jones. 6th: Lieut. the Hon A G C Chichester to be Adjutant, vice Dowler. 7th: Lieut H Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Advantant, vice Major, vice Harriott. 26th: Lieut E H Westropp to be Captain, vice Kirby; Ensign E R Hart to be Lieutenant, vice Westropp. 6th: W. Mure to be Second Lieutenant, vice Advardat.

1 Campbell to be Major, of the Major, vice Jones Westropp. 6th: W. Mure to be Second Lieutenant, vice Captain, vice Swyny; Ensign S Fairtough to be Lieutenant, vice Annealys; C C Pole to be Ensign, vice Fairtlough. 78rd: Ensign W Burnop to be Adjutant, vice Bickneid. 89th: Ensign B D Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Duff; J Atkinson to be Ensign, vice Hartonend, vice Mandelland, Wardenand, Wardenand, Wardenand, Vice Description, vice Mandelland, vice Description, vice Mandelland, vice Description, vice Descript

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Gen J F Birch, CB, to be Col-Commandant, vice Sir T Dickens.

ADMIRATTY, Oct. 18.

Corps of Royal Marinca.—H B Roberts to be Second Lieut; J Shute to be Second Lieut.

TITHE COMMISSION OFFICE, LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales have appointed Henry Fleming, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.

BANKIUPTCY ANNULLED.

T FEARSON, Birmingham, cut nall manufacturer.

BANKIUPTCY ANNULLED.

W B BRASTED, Bryan-street, Pentonville, grocer. J FINK, Westbourne Park Villas, Paddington, architect. J VENABLES, junior, Tottenham-court-road, butcher. S STOCKS and M L TAIT, Manchester, bleachers. J HEGINBOTTOM and G SOUTHAM, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinners. N ELLIOTT, Heywood, Bury, Lancashire, grocer. I WILLIAMS, Merthyr Tydyll, Glamorganshire, grocer. G EVANS, Canon's Marsh, Bristol, carpenter. J MARSHALL, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcester, corn-dealer. J WHITEHEAD and S DOYLE, Botton, glovers. K EETTLEWELL, Leeds, silversmith. W GRILLS, Launceston, Cornwall, rope and twine manufacturer.

J PATERSON, Largs, Ayrshor, builder. D MACKAY, Bridgeton, Glasgow, grocer. T. RICHMOND, Seamill, Ayrshire, grain merchant. RIDDELL, BROTHERS, Union-terrace, Glasgow, sewed-muslin manufacturers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, October 26th. Continued success of the Grand Spectacle of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES. In the course of the Brilliant Scenes of the Circle, M. and Mdme. BELLING, the renowned Equestrian Artistes from Madrid, will appear, for the First Time, in a new Scene, entitled THE ELOFEMENT OF MATILDA with MELAC-ADEL. Miss WOOLFORD will also have the honour of making her First Appearance in her Extraordinary and Elegant Exercises on the Tight Rope. Concluding with a Hiberitian Ballet of Enchantment, NORAH, THE PRIDE OF KILDARE; or, The Revels of the Spirits of the Grotto, in which Hert Peulin, Mdlle. Theodore, and Mr. Henderson will appear, Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Box-Office open from 11 till 5.

*WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAT, OCT. 25, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Telects, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. McC., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE LAST WEEK of the LECTURES on CHARACTER,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—OPENING TO CHEL-

MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY has the honour to inform the nobility and gentry that her ACADEMY for DANCING, Deportment, and the Calisthenic Exercises, will commence at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, 14th of November, at half-past two o'clock; and at her residence, Tottenham-green, on Wodnesday, November 2b. Ladies prepared for presentation at Court. Schools attended as usual.

VILLAGE RETIREMENT.—TO BE LET, A GENTREL

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with a Large and Beautiful GARDEN, STABLING, and
every other convenience, situated in the village of Eye, about three miles distant from Petercorough. The House is detached, and delightfully situated, commanding a complete view of
the whole village. Bent and Tayasa under £6. The seasons of the commanding a complete view of

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive proporties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually. and is acknowledged, since 1825, as the most valuable aliment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. HEDGER and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and in the United Kingdom.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY MESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest lity. Servants, with good characters, will find this the best office to get a respect-tion. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

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The small lake near which the houses and tents of the visitors are

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the water. Breaking suddenly on the view, "the Nakki Talao" (as the lake is called) forms a most delightful picture; surrounded as it is by high-peaked and well-wooded hills, on and about which many temples are built, and many snow-white tents are pitched. The eastern extremity of the lake is the one more generally, however, sought after by visitors as a place for their tents, on account of the westerly breezes which are cooled by their passage over the water; and about this spot many small, but pretty and commodious bungalows or cottages have been erected. Although in the vicinity of the lake, the scenery of Aboo is the finest, yet for the seventeen miles in length and eight miles in hreadth that the mountain extends, it presents at each step new and striking views; the walks and rides are rich in varied scenes: rock and wood, interspersed with luxuriant valleys, abound in all, and form a never tiring panorama to the eye, weary as it is of the interminable plans of Guzerat.

During the past hot season some sporting gentlemen, by great perse-

During the past hot season some sporting gentlemen, by great perse-

verance, contrived to find a spot where races could be run, and their ingenuity converted one of the few level spots on the hill into a race-course, strange, indeed, in shape, being in the form of a badly constructed figure of 8, but one that answered every purpose. The annexed Sketch will give some idea of the extraordinary form of the course and of the beautiful scenery surrounding it; but a better pen than the writer's is required to describe the gay scenes the spot presented on the days of the races, when nearly every person on the hill, European and native, was present, the latter portion of the community adding much to its picturesqueness by their white flowing dresses and turbans of many colours. The following are details of the sport:—

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Mr. Hardcastle's c a h Rufus
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